

INSURANCE
SWADESHI IN INSURANCE IN EASY INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

VOL. XX NO. 137

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

YOUNG PARSI AIR MAN MISSING

Leaves Juhu On Solo Flight To Poona

MOTHER AND FRIENDS ANXIOUSLY WAITING FOR NEWS

A young Parsi airman from Bombay has been missing and all attempts to locate his whereabouts have proved unsuccessful. Dadabhai Firozsha Jeejibhai, a Parsi young man of 32, residing at Pedder Road left Juhu aerodrome on Tuesday morning at 9 a.m. in an aeroplane for Poona. He was alone in the plane and carried with him petrol supply which would last for three hours only. He was expected back by noon.

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES.

His failure to return till late in the evening made his friends at the Flying Club Bombay anxious and they made inquiries about him at Poona, Deolali, Lonavla, Mahabaleshwar, Bhavnagar and other places but failed to get any news about him.

NOT REACHED POONA.

A telephone call to his mother who is residing at Poona late in the night also proved futile and it was ascertained that he had not reached Poona.

Major Vetch, secretary of the Bombay Flying Club found the car belonging to the Parsi pilot deserted on Juhu beach and put himself in communication with his friends and relatives in Bombay. They in their turn made repeated attempts to locate his whereabouts but all their efforts proved futile.

It is feared that the airman must have met with a mishap while on his way to Poona.

Home Member

Returns To Poona

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Mr. G. A. Thomas, Home Member, who arrived in Bombay from Poona this morning to acquaint himself with the riot situation conferred at the Secretariat with Sir Hormazdar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of police, and with Brigadier S. J. P. Scobell, Acting General Officer Commanding, Bombay District. He left Bombay for Poona this evening.

FIFTY ARRESTED IN KARACHI

ATTEMPT TO HOLD SIND POLITICAL CONFERENCE

KARACHI, June 7. About 50 arrests were effected to-day in connection with the attempt to hold the "Sind Political Conference" in the morning. The "Delegates" were arrested in batches in Gordanhas Market.—A. P.

GERMAN ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE ON JULY 31

BERLIN, June 6

A general election will be held on July 31 which is three days short of the interval allowed under the constitution. A Government spokesman declared that Von Papen had no intention of establishing a dictatorship which will rule without parliament and that President Hindenburg would not tolerate any violation of the constitution.—Reuter.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES LONDON

LONDON, June 6.

Baron von Neurath, the German Ambassador in London, who has been appointed Foreign Minister in the new German Government, received a farewell audience of the King to-day and with the Baroness remained for luncheon with his Majesty.—B.O.W.

INDIANS WIN BY 10 WICKETS

Northants Without Jupp

WAZIR ALI'S NEW ROLE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 7. All-India won their match against Northamptonshire at Kettering by 10 wickets. Scores:—
NORTHANTS 111 runs, 155 11 innings
ALL-INDIA 219 runs, 279 11 innings

Indians made the necessary runs for win without any loss. Wazir Ali contributed 13 and Navle 5, while 7 runs came by way of extras. All-India thus won by 10 wickets.

JUPP NOT ALLOWED TO BAT.

The third day's play in the match between All-India and Northamptonshire was commenced to-day in fair weather on a fine wicket. Nissar was not able to field to-day owing to having an injured toe, and Goddard acted as a substitute for him.

Jupp, who was not out yesterday with 1, arrived late, and the umpires did not allow him to resume his innings. Snowden and Matthews therefore became associated. Snowden had completed his first half century in county cricket when at 51 he was held by Nissar. Matthews' wicket also fell to Nissar. Matthews was held by Nissar off Amarsingh at 9.

WAZIR ALI'S CONTRIBUTION.

Wazir Ali took the last two wickets by clean bowling Adams and having Towell caught by Ghulam Mohamed. The innings thus terminated at 151. Johnson, who was not out, did not make any runs.

The lunch interval was taken at this stage.

Scores:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

2nd Innings.

Bakewell, c Wazir Ali, b Nissar 43

Timms, b Nissar 1

Cox, b Nissar 3

Coverdale, c Navle, b Jehangir Khan 0

Snowden, c Wazir Ali, b Nissar 51

Jupp absent 1

Matthews, c Colah, b Nissar 16

Brown, c Naidu, b Amarsingh 4

Adams, b Wazir Ali 2

Towell, c Ghulam Mohamed, b Wazir Ali 13

Johnson not out 0

Extras 5

Total 151

BOWLING.

Nissar 3 for 34; Jehangir Khan 1 for 38; Amarsingh 1 for 28; Palla 0 for 13; Naidu 2 for 25; Colah 0 for 4; Wazir Ali 2 for 3.

ALL-INDIA SECOND INNINGS.

Wazir Ali (not out) 13

Navle (not out) 9

Extras 7

Total (for no loss) 29

Bowling Analysis.—

Timms 0 for 7; Bakewell 0 for 15.—Reuter.

REVOLT IN CHILE

LONDON, June 7.

Santiago Chile.—The revolutionary Junta is strengthening its grip over whole country with support of army and navy and ex-President Montero taking refuge in Argentine Legation.

The Junta denies the report about dissolving religious orders and declares that counter-revolution in Southern Chile is petering out.—Reuter.

FIVE INJURED IN MOTOR BUS CRASH

MADRAS, June 7.

A motor bus crashed against a tree overnight in Royapettah, as a result of which five passengers, including the driver, were injured, three seriously.—A. P.

W. I. T. Club Defamation Case Dismissed

Accused Denies Allegations And Claims Protection Of Privileged Occasion

"FARDOONJI WAS FIGHTING A RIGHTEOUS CAUSE"

—Says Defence Counsel

NAGPUR, June 7.

The last set of cases arising out of the political conference was disposed of to-day in the court of Mr. Mukherjee, F.R.S. Class Magistrate, when prominent office-bearers of the Conference were sentenced to varying amounts of fine.

Sj. G. S. Gupta, President-elect, was fined Rs. 1,500, Sjt. Thakur Chedial, his successor Rs. 1,000, Sjt. Chhaganlal Bharukh Rs. 750, Sjt. Udhaji Rs. 750 and Sjt. Deshpande Rs. 100.

The cases against the accused were under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, while Messrs. Chedial and Udhaji with two others, were also prosecuted under Section 143 I.P.C. All persons were released and the fines will be realised from them by warrants.

The cases against two others were withdrawn by the police. The arrested persons are being released in batches. Nearly three quarters have already been let off.—A. P.

Congress Office Seized By Police

MOTIHARI, June 6.

Hitherto 50 volunteers including nine women have been arrested in connection with the raid on the Congress Office at Betlah which is now in the possession of the police.—A. P.

"Congress Bulletins"

In Poona

POONA, June 7.

The police raided two places in the city and arrested a person of Reay Market in connection with the distribution of "Congress bulletins."—A. P.

RIOT SITUATION IMPROVES ON TUESDAY

Fewer Stray Assaults And No Case Of Fatal Injuries

Once again there was improvement in the riot situation in the city on Tuesday. The number of stray assaults were limited to four and there was fortunately no case of fatal stabbing or assault.

Appeals for Ward Committee volunteers to maintain peace has been issued by the Conciliation Committee and different bodies in the city.

A state of panic still continues in the city and the streets in the busy parts even in day time present a deserted appearance.

FEWER ASSAULTS ON TUESDAY

11 Mavalies Rounded Up

Bombay, Tuesday.

A Mahomedan was stabbed this evening at about 6-30 p.m. near Khetwadi, 4th Lane. The police removed him to the J. J. Hospital.

CHALLENGING A CROWD TO FIGHT.

Great excitement prevailed to-day at Kika Street, near Null Bazar, when a Mahomedan flourish-ed a big clasp knife, and threatened to stab a crowd of Hindus, who had collected near the place. In an attitude of "come one and come all" he made a rush against the Hindus, when a military car happened to pass that way.

CHASE AND ARREST.

Sergeant Wilkinson, who was in the car jumped out and chased the Mahomedan. After an exciting chase for over ten minutes the Sergeant succeeded in overpowering the Mahomedan, and arrested him.

ATTEMPT TO ASSAULT MOTOR DRIVER.

Earlier in the day, some Hindu hooligans tried to assault a Mahomedan driver of an ice-va. He was delivering ice to a liquor shop at Benham Lane, when he was assaulted by Hindus. The driver, however, put the car in motion, and driving at a terrific speed escaped from the hands of the Hindu hooligans.

MUSLIM ARRESTED.

The Lamington Road police on being communicated with hastened to the scene. The hooligans began to run away in all directions, and evaded arrests. One man, who was dressed as a Hindu, was arrested by the police and taken to the police station. The (Continued on page 5.)

Fate Of Oath Bill In The Balance

But Irish Delegates Will Leave For Ottawa

LONDON, June 6.

A Dublin message states that the Oath Bill is unlikely to leave the Senate for a fortnight. Newspapers anticipate that the new clause declaring that the bill shall not become effective until the British Government consents to the removal of Oath will be accepted by the Senate and that the Free State Government will regard this action as rejection of the bill. In these circumstances it is considered likely that the State delegates will sail for Ottawa before the fate of the bill has been decided.—B. O. W.

OATH BILL DEBATE TO BE ADJOURNED?

Sequel To British Statesmen's Visit

LONDON, June 7.

Dublin.—Mr. Thomas and Lord Hallisham arrived here this morning.

The visit is interpreted in the Free State as a dignified and graceful act, as it is many years since official visit was paid by British statesmen.

In view of this dramatic development, the debate on Oath Bill in the Senate fixed for to-morrow will probably be adjourned pending negotiations.—Reuter.

NO SEPARATION OF SIND

Dr. Moonje To Preside Over Hyderabad Conference

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 7.

A meeting of citizens of Hyderabad held here resolved to hold a conference of anti-separationists on June 13 and 14, for considering further steps to prevent separation of Sind from Bombay. Mr. Mukhi Gobindram has been appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee and Dr. Moonji will preside over the Conference.

Several Committees have been formed.—A. P.

SIND POLITICAL CONFERENCE

President-Elect Arrested

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 7.

The President-elect of the Sind Political Conference, Dr. Chimanandas Jagtiani was arrested at Kotri station while he was proceeding to Karachi.—A. P.

SIND CONFERENCE REPORT

SIMLA, June 7.

The report of the Chairman on the results of the Sind Conference, says a press note, has been submitted to-day to the Reform Office of the Government of India. Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, Chairman of the Sind Conference, leaves Simla to-morrow for Bombay en route to London on two years leave.—A. P.

INDIAN POLICE MEDAL

A NEW DECORATION.

LONDON, June 7.

A new decoration called the Indian Police Medal is created for the recognition of meritorious services rendered by members of Indian police forces which total 200,000 officers and men.

The Communique states that they have in recent years passed through a period of exceptional strain and their loyalty and devotion to duty have been of inestimable support to Government in combating forces of disorder.

The medal is on the lines of King's Police Medal and open to all ranks as also members of regularly organised fire brigades.—Reuter.

FATHER ELWIN'S PASSPORT

Refusal To Extend Beyond July 15

OBLIGED TO CANCEL PASSAGE

Father Elwin had planned to pay a brief visit of three months to England during the rains, and had booked a berth on the s.s. "Victoria" leaving Bombay on June 13th. The validity of his passport having expired on June 3rd 1930, he applied for its renewal for a further period of five years, that is till June 3rd 1935. But when the passport was returned to him, he found that it had been made valid only till July 15th 1932—a date which just gave him time to reach England, but which would not allow him to return to India in October.

At this is tantamount to a refusal of a return passport to India. Father Elwin has decided to cancel his passage. On enquiry at the passport office why the renewal for five years was not granted he was informed that they were acting according to the instructions of the higher authorities.

BRITAIN'S ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED SWELLS

OVER 88,000 IN A MONTH.

LONDON, June 7.

The number of unemployed on 23rd May was 88,000 more than on 26th April, 1932, and 111,000 more than on 1st June, 1931.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT-ELECT JAILED

HOUSE ATTACHED AND WIFE IN CUSTODY

MUNSHIGANJ (Dacca), June 6.

Mr. Bhagrat Talukdar, President-elect, Dacca District Conference has been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default two months' more in connection with a speech delivered on January 7.

Mr. Talukdar's house has been attached and his wife has now been remanded to jail custody in connection with the civil disobedience movement. Talukdar was recently released from the Delhi jail where he was detained for a fortnight for participation in the Congress session.

A lady workers has been sentenced to fifteen months' simple imprisonment for addressing a meeting with Talukdar on January 7.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

THOMAS AND HALLISHAM IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Thomas, the Dominions Secretary, and Lord Hallisham, the Secretary of State for War, reached Kingstown at 5-40 a.m. after all-night journey and conferred for 90 minutes with President De Valera and his Minister of Justice. All lunched together and conversations then ended.

Several hundreds of persons waited for long time outside the Government building to catch a glimpse of the two British statesmen.

There were no cheers, but clamorous demands were made for snapshots by professional and amateur photographers.

A communique says: "Mr. Thomas and Lord Hallisham had hour's conversation with President De Valera and the Irish Free State Minister of Justice this morning. There was preliminary exchange of views which will be followed by discussion in London on Friday as arranged."

When proceedings are resumed on Friday, Mr. MacDonald will meet Mr. De Valera and will probably take a leading part in discussions.

Mr. MacDonald arrived in Downing Street from Lisselmouth. He has discarded his eye-shade but said "Eye still bothers me."—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
RUPEE ONE
 For First Sixteen Words
ONE ANNA
 For Each Additional Word.
 Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.
 The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No." "Advertisement Department," "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
 Box No. 322, Tel. No. 2237.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 (Daily Edition).
 Local. Mofussil.
 1 Year Rs. 25-0 Rs. 30-0
 6 Months Rs. 12-3 Rs. 15-0
 3 Months Rs. 6-4 Rs. 7-3
 1 Month Rs. 2-4 Rs. 3-0

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA
 Subscription to Foreign Countries: Rs. 55/- Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION:
 Local. Mofussil.
 Yearly Rs. 6-0 Rs. 8-0
 Half-Yearly Rs. 3-3 Rs. 4-3
 FOREIGN:
 Yearly Rs. 12
 Half-Yearly Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
 Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—GRADUATES, strong in Sanskrit and English, competent to do hotel work also. Apply sharp, to: — PRINCIPAL, GURUKUL MAHAVIDYALAYA, Shukla (Gujara).
 A 5029

WANTED—CLERKS, OVERSEERS, DOCTORS, ENGINEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, GRADUATES, LAW GRADUATES, and others consult with GOODWIN & CO., Delhi.
 A R7322

APPLICATIONS INVITED with testimonials from Unemployed Seeking Employments, Ladies, Gentlemen (any description) as Stenographers, Clerks, Teachers, Doctors, Nurses, Mechanical, Electrical, Engineers—Spinners, Weavers. Box No. 1662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
 A R7321

WANTED—A LADY L.C.P. & S. as House Physician and Lecturer, Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Ahmedabad. Pay Rs. 100/- P.M. with three quarters. Apply with testimonials to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee, Ahmedabad, before 15th instant.
 A 5028

WANTED—GRADUATES, knowing French and Persian, able to teach in the sixth and seventh standards. Those having experience and are trained will be given preference. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Andheri High School, Andheri.
 A 5011

WANTED—CANDIDATES for A.M.I.E. Sub-Engineer, and Overseer Classes. ONE POST GUARANTEED. Prospectus free from S. A. Haidar, B.Sc. Eng. (Glas.), Managing Director, HEWITT ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow.
 A R 7288

WANTED—A BLEACHER, capable of bleaching yarn all classes of pure white, coloured, woolen, able to finish all type bleached, dyed, printed in pure filled calendered, mangled or beetle finishes and a dyer capable of dyeing raw cotton yarn cotton and woolen cloth of all type in direct, indanthrene, Naphthal and Basic colours, and have experience in yarn mercerizing. Both men must have experience in organizing testing all description of goods to the chemicals cognizant with the above and above of erecting and repairing of machinery used in bleaching and dyeing processes. Apply with testimonials to JUGHLAL KAMLA-FAT COTTON MILLS, Cawnpore.
 A 4975

Situations Wanted

M. A. (Honours) wishes to be employed as college lecturer or school master. Willing to take up private tuition. Apply Box No. 1581, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
 B R7320

Agents Wanted

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS all over India for our products i.e. Indian made Carbon Papers, Ribbons and Stamp Pads. Apply to BHARAT CARBON & RIBBON MFG. CO. KARACHI.
 A 5024

WANTED—ACTIVE INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on very liberal terms. Excellent opportunity to earn Rs. 200 to 1000 monthly. Apply MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort, Bombay.
 A R7310

WANTED—TRAVELLING and DISTRICT AGENTS to sell our Cotton and Silk piece goods and Hosiery Excellent qualities in attractive designs. Apply to THE UNITED INDUS. TRIES LTD., Textile Manufacturers, Calcutta, S. India.
 A R7290

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET SHOP—on the ground floor of 189/191 Hornby Road, Fort. Apply owner, 3rd floor at 35/37, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
 C R 7311

Houses & Flats Wanted

WANTED—In Suburbs, specially at Khar, a nice newly built house of 4 rooms at least. For further particulars write to F. S. MASTER, 233, Thakurwar.
 C

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswan Building) opposite Thakur Brothers, near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RHEE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
 M WE

NATHIBAI DAMODAR THAKURSEY KANYASHALA Girgaon Back Road, Anand Bhuvan, Bombay—The School re-opens on the 13th June, 1932. Students seeking admissions should see the LADY SUPERINTENDENT between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S.T.) from 7th June, 1932. VALRUBAI SHEVDE, Lady Superintendent.
 E 5026

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL, Girgaon, Bombay—Wilson High School has OPENED on MONDAY, 6th June, 1932. Pupils seeking admission should bring their leaving certificates with them. This year sixty-six were sent up for the Matriculation Examination out of which fifty-six passed, securing nearly 85 per centage of passes. The University percentage being about 37. P. S. Priolkar, stood first in the Presidency, with a total of 510 carrying (1) The Desabhai Framji Scholarship, (2) The Bai Sitabai R. Nalk Scholarship, (3) The Dinanath S. Mankar "Gold Medal". Another pupil V. G. Pendharkar stood sixth in the Presidency with a total of 470.—PRINCIPAL, Wilson High School.
 E 5032

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A secondhand STEAM ENGINE 10 H.P. single cylinder, in perfect working order. Apply P.O. Box 416, Bombay.
 N R7309

For Sale.

HUNDREDS OF TYPEWRITERS.

READY FOR SALE

Many Typewriter dealers and limited concerns purchase Typewriters and Duplicators and send words of satisfaction. Repairing, Duplicating and Type-copying a speciality.

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.
 Opposite General Post Office, Warwick House, Fort Bombay.

Matrimonial.

YOUNG INDIAN GENTLEMAN (Free-thinker) of a respectable family, diplomaed in Accountancy and travelled Europe as Commercial Representative wishes to marry a very rich and highly educated girl of any creed under the Civil Marriage Act. Please write giving fullest particulars to Box No. 1559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
 M R 7317

Profession.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY of keeping the TALISMAN (tawiz) of the great Egyptian Spiritualist MAHMOUD BEY. It will give good luck, success and help you in every matter. That of Rs. 10 for Rs. 2 and that of Rs. 50 for Rs. 5. Call at Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite New Custom House.
 P R724

Trade Announcement.

INDIAN TEA DEPOT No. 5, Bunder Street, Madras requires Brokers and Agents for wholesale business in loose teas on decent commission. Particulars on application.
 T R7319

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch.	Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-6-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent	Rs. 4-8-0	
Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.
 (Incorporated under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923).

Invite applications for two posts of COTTON RESEARCH BOTANIST, one in the Bombay Presidency and the other in the Punjab, the duties of which are as follows:—

BOMBAY—Co-ordination of Cotton Research Work in progress in the Presidency.

PUNJAB—Research with a view to making improvements in local and American Cotton.

Candidates should possess high qualifications in plant-breeding and plant physiology and have experience in botanical research work, preferably on the cotton plant.

TERMS:—Agreement for five years subject to one year's probation. Pay Rs. 1,000/- rising by annual increments of Rs. 50/- to Rs. 1,200/- a calendar month plus overseas pay of £30 a calendar month. Free bungalow or an allowance in lieu. Provident Fund with 100 per cent. bonus on subscriptions. Model Leave terms. Free first class passage to India and return passage on satisfactory termination of contract. (Overseas pay and return passage admissible only to an Officer of non-Indian domicile). Further particulars may be obtained upon request from the SECRETARY, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vulcan House, Nilcol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Applications should be accompanied by a medical certificate of fitness from a Government Commissioned Medical Officer. Last date for receipt of applications July, 31st 1932.

5027.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.

21. Forwarding quarterly list of unreturned references from the Corporation.

22. Reporting as to what bias is given to crafts in general in the Committee's Schools, etc.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

23. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1932.

24. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheles Stephens, the malaria carrier mosquitoes, detected in April 1932.

25. Forwarding half-yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes, metalled, repaired, etc., and the new roads taken over and declared public.

26. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supply.

27. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the city.

28. Forwarding quarterly statements of motor vehicles taxed and exempted.

29. Regarding charges for water used by a contractor from an unmetered connection for the construction of a textile building at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga.

30. Requesting sanction to the payment of a Special Compensation allowance not exceeding Rs. 95-1-0 to a steam roller driver, who had been incapacitated for further service due to injuries received while on duty.

31. Requesting the Corporation to nominate a representative to the organizing Board of a Model Industrial School proposed to be established by Mr. R. H. Patuck.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS.

32. Regarding the deputation to wait on Government on the question of the allotment of a grant from the Road Fund to the Corporation.

33. Regarding the appointment of representatives to discuss with Government the question of the

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 16th June, 1932, at 3 p.m. (Bombay time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee.—Requesting the Corporation to elect a representative to the Advisory Committee; (b) Election of a representative on the Committee.

2. Interpellations under Section 65-A of the Municipal Act.

3. Letter from a retired ward clerk—Applying for a special good service pension.

4-5. Letters from or on behalf of retired Municipal labour staff or their heirs—Applying for gratuities, etc., in consideration of their service in the Municipality.

6. Letter from Mr. T. N. Bhagwat, Advocate, on behalf of his client, Genoo Bhawoo, late Municipal motor-driver—Regarding the Provident Fund amount due to his client.

7-11. Letters from the Secretaries, etc., of (7) Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society; (8) Ayurvedic Dhamarthi Dawakhana Mandal; (9) Society for the Protection of Children in Western India; (10) Depressed Classes Mission Society of India and (11) Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Forwarding the Annual Reports and Accounts of their respective institutions, etc.

12. Letter from the Secretary, Social Service League—Intimating that the name of the "Mahila Seva Mandal Sewing and Cutting Classes" had been changed to "Mahila Seva Mandal Parel Industrial School."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

13. Forwarding the Commissioner's report relating to the number of Municipal Steam Rollers, etc.

14. Forwarding the Commissioner's return showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained for the removal of unauthorized works.

15. Recommending an increase in the conveyance allowance of Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, in the Water Works Department, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40.

16. Recommending sanction to the grant of an honorarium of Rs. 2,000 to Mr. M. J. Antia, Town Duty Officer, for the extra work done by him in connection with the General Elections of 1932.

17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 617-13-0 to meet certain charges in respect of a structure taken over from the lessee of a plot of Municipal land at Victoria Road.

18. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, a Municipal Service Regulation so as to render Turn-cocks in the Fire Brigade Department amenable to leave privileges.

19. Sanctioning, subject to the orders of the Corporation a Budget Transfer of Rs. 6,050.

20. Recommending sanction to expenditure being incurred for the purchase of a Deep X-Ray Therapy Apparatus for the K. E. M. Hospital.

43-45. From Mr. Vithaldas Wanjale.—(43) For requesting Government to expedite legislation for the introduction of uniform weights and measures throughout Bombay Presidency; (44) For placing on record the Corporation's strong protest against the proposed increase in the long distance third class fares by the B. E. & C. I. Railway, etc., and (45) For referring to the Law, Revenue etc., Purposes Committee the question of the affiliation of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to the University at Bombay.

46-47. From Mr. Meyer, Messrs. (46) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by the barking of dogs in the early morning and by the hawkers along Lamington Road, etc., and (47) For amending the Special Committee Rules so as to provide that the day, time and place of the first meeting of each Special Committee shall be fixed by the Mayor.

48. From Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, seconded by Mr. L. R. Tarsee and supported by other Councillors.—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that Government should appoint a representative of the Corporation on the Provincial Road Board.

49. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. S. K. Nabilullah.—For obtaining from the Commissioner (a) a report as to how municipal cases are disposed of in Police Courts since the abolition of the post of the additional Presidency Magistrate and (b) fresh proposals for the disposal of the cases.

50-52. From Dr. Aceacio G. Viegas.—(50) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether the circular placing restrictions on the nurses of the K. E. M. Hospital during their off duty hours is still in force; (51) For expressing the Corporation's opinion that restrictions of the nature mentioned above are undesirable; and (52) For asking the Municipal Secretary to purchase a copy of the report of the Lancet Commission on Nurses' recruitment, etc., for the Corporation Library.

53-54. From Dr. Aceacio G. Viegas.—(53) For appointing representatives to confer with the representatives of the Tramways Company for reducing the rate per unit for consumption of electrical energy to annas 3 and (54) For appointing a new Committee to draw up a representation to Government requesting them to exercise their power of appointing an Advisory Board for revising the rates for the supply of electrical energy.

55. From Mr. K. H. Goregaokar, seconded by Mr. A. P. Sabavala and another Councillor.—For requesting the Medical Relief, etc. Committee to report as to the steps to be taken to bring the Chowpatty Freshwater to an up-to-date hygienic and hygienic condition.

56. From Mr. K. H. Goregaokar.—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the use of Shahabad and Tander 'Ladi' for the paving of footpaths in the City is undesirable and should be stopped, etc.

57. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. J. K. Modi.—For obtaining from the Commissioner plans and estimates for widening the narrow road near the Love Grove Pumping Station at Worli.

58. From Mr. B. G. Pareikar,

Public Notices.

division of the proceeds of the enhanced receipts from the Tobacco Duty.

54. Letter from Mr. Laxmidas Madhavji—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father, the late Mr. Madhavji Virji, an ex-Councillor.

35. Letter from Lord Harris—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father, the late Lord Harris, ex-Governor of Bombay.

36. Letter from Mr. F. W. Petch—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

37. Recommending names of Councillors for appointment as the Corporation's representatives on the Managing Bodies of institutions receiving grants-in-aid from the Corporation.

38. Regarding the reconstitution of Committees appointed under Section 38 of the Municipal Act.

39. Regarding the reconstitution of Special Committees appointed under Section 38A of the Municipal Act.

40. Regarding the financial arrangements relating to the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality.

41. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

42. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

43. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

44. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

45. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

46. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

47. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

48. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

49. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

50. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

51. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

52. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

53. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

54. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

55. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

56. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

57. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

58. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

59. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

60. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

61. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

62. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

63. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

64. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

65. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

66. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.

67. From Mr. Hooseinbhai A. Lajee, seconded by Dr. C. V. Deshmukh and other Councillors.—For requesting the Commissioner to issue an order that the Dean and other staff and the students of the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital should not meet the nursing staff during their off duty hours, etc., without the permission of the Commissioner.



BHARAT TILES AND SYNTHETIC MARBLE

are made under a process evolved by us, most suited to the climatic conditions of India with the result that their life can be guaranteed as much as that of the building itself.

Beware of imitation and insist on the trade mark "BHARAT" on every tile.

Bharat Tiles Company
Opp. Allahabad Bank, Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Branches:—
Ahmedabad, Nagpur, Madras, etc.

SMOOTH SKIN EVEN MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN BEAUTIFUL FEATURES



Sold Everywhere.
E. S. PATANWALA,
Bombay, 3.



WE MANUFACTURE IN OUR FACTORY ALL KINDS OF OPTICAL LENSES AND SPECTACLE FRAMES.



BALIWALA AND HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS
FOUR SHOW-ROOMS IN BOMBAY.

279, HORNBY ROAD,
361, KALBADEVI ROAD,
614, DHOBI TALAO

AND CHAMAR BAUG, PAREL

Awarded GOLD MEDALS

Just Out! Just Out!!

MEMORIES OF MY LIFE & TIMES

(POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA)

BY

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL

PRICE: Rs. 5/- (Postage Extra).

BUY EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

MODERN BOOK AGENCY

10, College Square, CALCUTTA.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC.

Madan Manjari Pills

These pills restore the lost appetite, reinvigorate the debilitated nerves and increase vitality.
Price: Per box of 40 pills Re. 1.
RAMAN BHASHINI BATIKA
Revitalises and Tones up by its stimulating effect. 16 Pills Re. 1.
Cataleptics free on application.
Kajwadiya Narayanji, establi.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
Bombay Branch: 793, Kalbadevi
Agent:—PERRY & CO.,
Grant Road, Bombay.

'I GO FROM HIM IN BITTERNESS'

No Favours, No Honours,
No Money

PRINCE'S RESOLVE FOR LOVE
OF COMMONER WIFE

"I am financially independent of King Carol, and I wish to receive from him no favours, no honours and no money. I merely go from him in bitterness."

A young man spoke those words to a cluster of tensed hearers in the room of a tiny Viennese hotel recently. He was Prince Nicholas of Rumania, and he was revealing just how wide the breach has become between him and his brother, King Carol.

Ever since Prince Nicholas married Madame Savenau, the daughter of a Rumanian commoner, and defied the express command of the King, the quarrel between the two brothers has been exceptionally bitter.

Carol immediately had the marriage expunged from the Rumanian register, but was mortified when Nicholas and his bride fled to Paris.

"UNOFFICIALLY"

There an agreement was patched up and Nicholas consented to return to Bucharest and resume his position as head of the Rumanian army on condition that Madame Savenau was recognised "unofficially" as his wife.

As soon as he arrived home, however, Carol went back on his word and confined Nicholas to his house when he protested. Madame Savenau was sent to Vienna.

Nicholas has followed her at the first opportunity and has been conferring with Dutch business men before going to Holland as a business executive.

"King Carol and I are brothers by birth but not by sentiment," Nicholas told me.

—Even before my marriage to Madame Savenau we disagreed. My suggestions were overruled—their merit was not even considered—and Carol's will always prevailed.

Several times I suggested reforms for the army which Carol

pooh-poohed. Weeks after those very reforms were adopted, and credited to the King.

"Those things, of course, I did not mind. A king is a king and he must make some show of ingenuity, even if it is not his own."

BITTER QUARRELS

"About my marriage to Madame Savenau things were different. We love each other and we thought that no one, not even the king, could be grudging us of our happiness."

"We married. Immediately we were chased by Carol's agents. Our marriage record was erased from the register. Surely they did not think that could end our association?"

"We fled to Paris and returned from there when Carol promised to give us sympathetic treatment."

"But when I arrived back in Bucharest the situation was even worse than before. Carol would not countenance the marriage. He would not countenance our being together."

The quarrels grew so bitter that one day I came to Vienna. Here I have been living in seclusion, conferring with Dutch business men, for I hope soon to enter a firm in Holland. I wish to convince my wife of my ability to earn money.

"But I am financially independent of King Carol and I wish to receive no favours, no honours and no money. I merely go from him in bitterness."

The mordant tone vanished from Prince Nicholas's voice when he spoke of his wife and their future life together.

"We are going to live as do the happiest people in the cities of all the world. We are going to be man and wife. Not Prince Nicholas and Madame Savenau. Our association is one of love, and that in our case can only bring a very great happiness."

RARE INDIAN BEASTS

LIONS AND SOME
OTHERS

Need For Protection

An Indian weekly conveys the tidings that a well-known naturalist and explorer has arrived in Burma, writes Edward Thompson in "The Times," (London), to shoot a specimen of "Rhinceros sondaicus," a very rare beast indeed. The paragraph is one of a recurring kind. A "popular official" is reported to have bagged 18 panthers in three days, or it may be 40 black buck in one day. Not often does a panther or black buck bag a popular official. We must take the world as we find it.

All three Indian rhinoceroses must, I suppose, be taken as doomed to extinction. The last tracks in the Sanderbans, so a Commissioner of Fisheries told me before the War, were reported in those marshy flats about 1887. There used to be before that not very convincing rumours of rhinoceroses in the Mahanadi delta, but I never heard that any European ever saw them there.

PROTECTION

The beasts that must vanish are those that breed slowly or are hard to hide or exist in isolated spots. The Nilgiri ibex is being looked after by means of permits and needs this close supervision. The Kashmir stag, a magnificent creature, would have gone long since if the Maharajah's private preserves had not kept it; let us hope that those preserves will not be flung open in the present discontents and confusions as the preserves where the European bison survived in Poland were flung open during the war. The Indian bison is safe in South India.

Indore, in Central India, still has a tiny herd, which the Maharajah protects, and told me he had every intention of continuing to protect. He had taken note of what happened in the neighbouring State of Gwalior, whose last bison, a herd of 30, were surrounded and shot down 15 years ago by "temporary gentlemen" (I am quoting a seditious Englishman in Gwalior), who had taken the trouble to come over 20 miles to achieve this feat.

"AN OPPRESSED MINORITY."

As for the wild ass, I told his Highness of Bikaner in London last autumn that I wished to intercede with him "on behalf of an oppressed minority resident in his

dominions": the official books allege that Bikaner has "a herd of about 100 wild asses." He assured me the books were wrong; he himself had never seen one, but very occasionally one strayed into his borders from Bhawalpur. They still exist in Cutch, or did until yesterday. These, too, are in an isolated area, where they cannot be replenished from outside.

The fauna of India is so interesting because Malay and African elements mingle. Central India being the actual meeting place. I have heard that Princes and others who want cheetahs for hunting purposes now get them from Hyderabad. But the officer in charge of the Gwalior shikar department (who knew the whereabouts of everything shootable in his territory and kept a census) said that 50 or 60 survived in the State. They are found in Indore also. The hunting lynx, the caracal, is in both these States.

Every one knows that the last lion in Central India was shot at Guna in Gwalior in 1873 (on Waterloo Day, too good a day for such a deed). Eleven years before one officer had shot half a dozen at Guna; and late in the sixties, when the railway was being built, engineers shot two near Allahabad. A few months before the last of all was killed, in 1873, four were shot in Jodhpur.

EFFORTS AT PRESERVATION.

The late Maharajah of Gwalior's praiseworthy effort to give his dominions lions again, nearly a quarter of a century ago, will be remembered. Unfortunately, tigers have increased in Gwalior; they drove the lions (which in any case had been made too familiar with human beings before their enlargement) to the outskirts of the villages, and the inhabitants hunted them down. Nevertheless, they managed to survive in the Sheopur jungles until two years ago. In 1930 the last isolated members were shot in several widely apart places, the ultimate survivor near Jhansi. People will say they are there, but the Head of the Shikar Department knows they are not. The Maharajah of Indore told me that one lion (whose lioness had been among the 1930 victims) was hiding on the confines where Gwalior and Indore meet. "I have been thinking," he said, "of getting another lioness for him. I should like to entice him into my State and protect them."

Junagadh in Kathiawar, again as every one knows, has the last Indian, and will keep the last Asiatic lion. They once shrank to about a dozen, and are now believed to be about a hundred. They have established themselves in several parts of adjoining Baroda, and the Diwan Sahib of Baroda assured me that the State intended to protect them.

NEW WATERPROOFS AND OUR SEVEN CLAIMS

1. We are the largest Importers in India, and the Premier House for New Waterproofs.
2. No one in India can Show so many varieties of Waterproofs as our Firm
3. Our Qualities and Prices Defy all Businesslike Competitions.
4. Our firm is Famous in giving the best value for the Money.
5. We have Thirty Years Reputation in Waterproofs and are Holding Thousands of Testimonials from Rajas, Nawabs, Leaders, Government High Officials, Lawyers & Respectable Business Men.
6. We say that there is not a Single Rubberoid Waterproof Factory as yet Anywhere in India.
7. That Bluffers sell Japanese and Foreign Waterproofs as Swadeshi.

K. C. MARROTT.

HEAD OFFICE:— 187, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LOCAL BRANCHES:—8-9, Asoka Building, Princess Street-

Do. Sitaram Building, Near Crawford Market.

Do. G. S. BHASKAR, Kandawadi Naka, Girgaum.

Poona City Branch:— 179, Budhwar, Karve Building.



DEATH-WATCH BEETLE IN OXFORD

Ravages In Trinity Chapel

LONDON. (By Mail.)

Few weeks pass now without the announcement that another important building has been found to be infested with the death-watch beetle. Early this year serious infection was noticed at Trinity College, Oxford, in the roof of the Chapel, which was built by Dr. Ralph Bathurst in 1914 from a design in which Sir Christopher Wren cooperated with Dean Aldrich. The whole of the woodwork is of oak, even down to the battens to which the plaster ceiling is attached. Though superficially every part of the roof-fabric (about 75ft. by 35ft.) has been badly attacked, especially the wallplates, the ends of the main tie-beams, and most of the joints and tenons.

The reconstruction of the roof has been entrusted to Mr. John Coleridge, who has recently superintended at Christ Church the repairing of Peckwater Quadrangle and the repairs of the Library. As soon as the main beams have been made secure by means of steel stirrups and girders everything above them will be replaced in metal, which will lighten the weight appreciably. But, as with the City churches, the great difficulty will be to preserve the plaster ceiling, the most elaborate work of its kind in Oxford, which after a hundred years (or perhaps for the first time) was carefully repainted and regilded in 1929. The joists from which it is suspended below the beams cannot be actually replaced, but a substitute for them can be provided.

AGENTS of THE MADRAS PENCIL FACTORY

V PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Rd.
Tram Terminus, Girgaon, Bombay.
(Bombay Presidency).

VISHWANATH
VISHNU & SON,
1/48, Bunder St.,
Madras.

(Karnataka & Mysore).

Messrs. NATHAN & CO.,
Bhopal,
(C. I. & Rajputana).

UMIAHANKAR DAVE,
Swadeshi Vastu
Bhander, Nadiad,
(Gujarat & Kathiawar).

WANTED

FOR India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Guj at, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidates will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply to THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH

Commissionariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA

Fifth Valuation Out
New BONUS per thousand per Annum

Endowment Rs. 20
AND
Whole Life Rs. 2

No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply

Manager.

A Post-Card

Affix threepence postal Stamp and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

'Kam Shashtra'

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity

GRATIS—POST FREE.

Astak Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR, KATHIWAR

SAFELY RELY

ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY : : : AND : : : MADRAS



KAIVALYADHAMA

BOMBAY BRANCH

HEALTH CENTRE

YOGA

PHYSICAL CULTURE

And THERAPY

Cures Constipation, Dyspepsia, General Debility, Insomnia, Nerve Exhaustion, Chronic Headache, Piles, Heart Disease (functional), Asthma (certain types), Diseases of Women, etc., etc.

For particulars phone (89145), personally inquire or write with stamps worth Re. 0/1/3.

MANAGER, HEALTH CENTRE, SANTA CRUZ, B. B. AND C. I.

N.B.—The Centre will be working all the year round. Only in August there will be no fresh admissions.



The Great Indian Astrologer

Send birth particulars or letter-writing time and age, your character, riches, etc. 25 Marvellous predictions, Rs. 2/4/0. Annual Life Reading, Rs. 1/4/0. Answers to 2 questions, 1c. 1/4/0. Our 1st Reader on Astrology in English Rs. 1/4/0 V. P. P.

Prof. A. VENKATA SASTRI, Gopalapuram (via) Kolhapeta, East GODAVARI District.

FOR HIGH CLASS INDIAN MADE

Leather suit case, Attache cases, Cabin Trunks, Document cases, Kit-Bags, Hand Bags, Note cases, Handbags, Dressing Cases, Belts, Etc.

At Moderate Prices.

Fire Attache And Suit Cases, A Speciality
GOLD FILLED LEATHER WORKS,
150/160, Princess St., Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Leading Soaps Of Asia

KAMINIA TOILET SOAPS

which prove a real splendour and leave a mark of distinction.

KAMINIA GLYCERINE (Transparent) SOAP

Kaminia Whiterose Soap.

Kaminia Lavender Soap.

Kaminia Sandal Soap.

Dilbahar Soap, etc.

All popular for their outstanding merits so necessary for every skin. Price As. 15 per box of 3 cakes, V.P. extra.

Sole Agents,
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
285, JUMA MASJID,
P.O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Earn Rs. 300 A Month.

By learning personally or by post varieties of practical and marketable toilet and washing soaps from over 10 years experienced graduate factory experts. Success guaranteed. Ten times fees refunded on failure. Details containing opinions of Judges, Magistrates, M. L. Cs. and our successful students and factory owners all over India, Burma and Ceylon, Arabia, Persia, etc. can be had free on writing to:—
MR. B. DUTT, B.A., B.L., Soap Training House, Saidpur, (Rangpur) Bengal.

American Cotton Prices Near Bottom

DISAPPOINTING SITUATION IN BOMBAY

Messrs. Langley and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated Bombay June 4th.—

In one of our Daily Reports we remarked that it was difficult to say whether the position in America or Europe was the more critical. Much has been written concerning the shrinkage in commodity and security values in America but it is almost impossible fully to comprehend the immense strain of that shrinkage on the whole structure of American finance. That a security of the type of the Chase National Bank should decline from dol. 30-3/8 on the 10th May to dol. 20-1/4 on the 1st June, a collapse of 33 per cent. in three weeks, reflects in no uncertain manner the result of what appears to the foreigner to be a complete work of any real sense of responsibility in dealing with national finance on the part of the House of Representatives and the Senate. That it should be necessary for the President to make a personal appeal to the Senate for balancing of the Budget is, of itself, sufficient proof of a falling while Rome burns to cause the flight of foreign capital indicated by recent gold shipments. After the very large figures of last week only dol. 7 millions were shipped on Tuesday after the previous day's holiday but on Wednesday, the figures rose to dol. 20-1/2 millions shipped and dol. 21-1/2 millions earmarked. The Budget has since been balanced but there is still grave doubt as to whether damage has not already been done by the vapourings of politicians to continue the drain on the dollar. The foreigner does not like it and if once the National losses confound America's gold will be of small comfort.

EXISTENCE OF CAPITALIST SYSTEM

There is, in any case, more than a little of illusion in this theoretical balancing of Budgets. The process is obviously necessary but the revenue side of Government accounts depends entirely on the flow of trade, and trade both domestic and foreign is slowing down to a point not far distant from that where it ceases altogether. This process of slowing down began about twelve years ago just after the filling of the world's demand for goods which were not manufactured during the War and the creation of more and still higher tariffs. During the last two years trade shrinkage has been rapid and, in our opinion, there is not a single country with the possible and yet doubtful exception of Britain, whose Budget will balance unless Lausanne, with American co-operation, and Ottawa can find the means for a "general restoration of confidence." With a semblance of a normal routine in business still existing it is difficult to appreciate the grim reality of a world's crisis but it is there, facing every single country in a manner which has never before been witnessed because at no other time has the world carried so large a surplus population which cannot work and yet must eat. It is an immense responsibility which faces Lausanne, Ottawa and the newly proposed economic conference and on the practical effect given to the findings of those conferences depends the very existence of the capitalist system as at present known.

BOTTOM PRICES.

Cotton is an important but only one of the commodities submerged in the greater problem of financial chaos resulting from lost confidence. Market failures, favourable weather and the unloading of long interests, probably accumulated in anticipation of a better outlook in Europe, helped the decline and on Wednesday July's closed at 5 cents. The balancing of the American Budget helped both securities

and commodities and our Liverpool correspondents cabled that although it is doubtful whether markets are about to advance appreciably yet, apart from complete collapse, prices look some where near the bottom. There is little to add to that view. The possibility of complete collapse is no bogey conceived only by alarmists. It exists as a grim alternative to co-operative and really constructive action. The date of Lausanne coincides with an almost uncanny precision with the imminence of acute crisis and the choice lies with the delegates of the various countries, who, given eyes, must surely see. We have, all along maintained that Lausanne will be constructive, simple because the alternative is sufficiently grave to be unthinkable and we in consequence, still think that there is hope for cotton, but it is possibly less lively than is anticipated in India where one still has the impression of the world's crisis being far from fully appreciated.

WHY AMERICAN COTTON?

The Bombay market has been open for only four hours trading during the week, a recrudescence of communal disorders adding the possibility of physical violence to the more normal hazards associated with trading in this city. Restriction of business may be sound inasmuch as the smaller its commitments the better is the market able to face the uncertainties of the present outlook but restricted trading is not helpful towards the removal of accumulating stocks. There has recently been a better off-take of actual cotton on export accounts but it is almost entirely the covering, on the decline, of sales previously made by shippers at or under cost, and in no way represents a demand which will result in any appreciable change in the anticipated final stock position. All-India receipt figures show a deficit relative to last year of 15,56,392 bales while the shipment deficit is now 16,41,855 bales. The loss in both receipts and shipments is largely that of short staple cotton while, curiously enough, 2,53,000 bales of Americans have been imported in spite of the longer staple Indian crops being, in volume, approximately normal. An easier basis for staple cotton would seem to be inevitable while in the forward market there is still the very interesting problem as to the degree to which sterling linked prices could be maintained should America be compelled, or choose in self-protection, to leave gold. In any case sales of Indians against purchases of Americans in New York is an attractive operation.

TALEGAON GLASS WORKS

Swadeshi Concern's Progress

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Palsa Fund, covering period from Oct. 1930 to Sept. 1931 is a proof that the demand for Swadeshi articles is on an increase. The progress made, so far, by this institution seems to be satisfactory. The glass factory managed by this institution produced goods worth Rs. 90,292-3-4 in the year 1928-29 as against Rs. 11,613-5-11 in 1930-31. The net profit of the factory in 1929-30 was Rs. 1454-2-4 as against Rs. 2100/- in the year 1930-31. This achievement, though modest, is encouraging.

The various types of articles manufactured in this factory do attract the public support, but strenuous efforts must be made by the management of the factory to improve the quality of the material turned out and also to meet the increasing demand, in the interest of both, the country as well as the factory.

Gambers' Birthday Concession

will commence very shortly when we will offer our own publications consisting of Prof. Gambers' famous series (38 books in number) on "Health and Sane Sex Living" at Half Price, and hundreds of other STANDARD BOOKS on Health, Physical Culture etc., at 25 per cent. discount. Write for our "JUNE, 1932" catalogue to make a selection of books you will like to have during the concession. The catalogue is sent gratis and postfree. It is a mine of information in itself in that it gives numerous extracts from and detailed contents of Gambers' Books. Do not fail to write for it to-day. BRIJMOHAN & CO., Publishers, AMRITSAR.

Bronze City And Suburbs

JERICO REVELATION

Egyptian Influence

Professor John Garstang writes in "The Times":—

Three years ago, when Sir Charles Marston first enabled me to re-examine the site of Jericho, several problems of peculiar importance to students of Bible history were still awaiting solution. The earlier excavations, while throwing new light upon the archaeology of the ancient city, had left the dating of several lines of defensive walls and ramparts in considerable doubt. There remained also the question of the date when the walls and city were destroyed.

In my own opinion, based upon a detailed examination of the stratifications related to the outer wall, this had probably been placed about 1400 B. C. the culture being that of the late Bronze Age before the infiltration of Mykenaeans. Our second reason was devoted largely to this problem, and led us to examine another unexcavated area overlooking the spring on the eastern side. There, also, came to light further traces of conflagration and destruction; and several burned-out store-rooms of an extensive building yielded a welcome series of pottery types, the date of which would help materially to decide the matter. But at this stage, again, technical questions arose. Criteria for the precise dating of the pottery types were wanting, and to this end we determined to search for the necropolis in the hope of finding date groups.

THE BRONZE AGE TOMBS. The third season's work has been rewarded by results of unusual interest and value. Foremost may be placed the archaeological materials recovered from the Bronze Age tombs. These were located in unbroken ground some 400 yards westward from the city mound, and they proved to be practically intact. In all 24 have been opened and cleared. They yielded 1,800 registered objects, mostly pottery vases, of which some 1,500 were in good condition and several hundreds without a flaw.

The deposits cover the whole range of the Bronze Age down to 1400 B. C., the later groups being dated by royal Egyptian scarabs; they represent the various phases in the life of the city already recognized in our early explorations. The deep levels of the early Bronze Age in the mound are still largely beyond our reach, but here and there trenches or denued spots have enabled us to trace the line of a protecting wall of this period, apparently the earliest of the site.

In the early part of the Middle Bronze Age, as elsewhere from Egyptian analogies to fall about 2,000 B. C., the site was enclosed by a stout wall of large, unworked bricks which followed the brink of the mound, and enclosed an area of about seven acres. A strong tower, 60 ft. in length, protected the gateway and the approaches to the spring on the eastern side. It contained three deep chambers in which we found helpful stratified deposits. A room at the foot of the tower gave us a finely carved bull's head in darkened ivory (4.75 cms. in height) in which again may be detected a Babylonian feeling.

The known pottery types of this period hitherto limited though distinctive, have been greatly augmented by the recovery of nearly 800 specimens from the first tomb discovered in the necropolis.

THE HYKSOS PERIOD. In the second part of the Middle Bronze Age, which covers the Hyksos period in Egypt (c. 1800-1600 B.C.) the city underwent a notable expansion. Already in the preceding phase, houses had been creeping outside the walls down the slopes of the mound, which was now surrounded by a massive rampart. This comprised a glacis of great rough-hewn stones, an upper defensive parapet of brick, and an outer fosse; and the area enclosed was about 10 acres in extent. Local prosperity now attained its zenith, a fact clearly seen in the furniture of the newly excavated tombs.

The transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age culture is not well defined in the ceramic series, nor is it marked by any sudden change. It is true that the defences of the city, after the partial destruction of its outer ramparts, retreated to the old lines upon the brink of the mound, while in the necropolis the grotto tombs gave way to simple graves from one to two yards deep. Otherwise the local arts were continuous, though bearing witness to a certain deterioration; and we may assume that whatever punishment was inflicted on the city by the Pharaohs at the close of the Hyksos regime, the local population returned in part to the old site and resumed their former customs. Egyptian influence makes itself felt in Jericho

for the first time about 1500 B. C. It was apparently only at this time that the Pharaohs' rule became effective in the lower valley of the Jordan.

Thereafter the XVth century B. C. is well represented; the "bil-bil" wares of Cyprus and their imitations made their appearance, as in Egypt, at this time; but there is a conspicuous absence of Mykenaeans products and the distinctive art of the Tell-el-Amarna period. The series of scarabs, of which 94 were recovered from the various layers of these tombs, end with the reign of Amenhotep III. They have been examined independently by Professor Newberry, who kindly travelled from Cairo for the purpose, and in his expert opinion they range through the Hyksos period into the early part of the XVIIIth Dynasty; but comprise no specimens of the period from Akhenaton (Amenhotep IV) to Ramses II, inclusive of both those reigns. The evidence from the tombs thus all points to an interruption in the life of Jericho in the age of Amenhotep III. The Bronze Age city of Jericho perished at some date after 1411 and before 1375 B. C.

THE IRON AGE. The next definite trace of occupation brings us to the Iron Age, about 1200 B. C., and in this respect the evidence from the city and the necropolis is also in agreement. Overlying and by the side of the Palace area of the Bronze Age lies a well-marked stratum of the early Iron Age; its special features are a cobble-paved street ascending in steps to the top of the mound, and the foundations of a considerable building with stout walls of stone. The outer fortifications of the city, however, remained in ruins throughout this period; and so far as our investigations have proceeded they were not restored until the second phase of the Iron Age, about 900 B. C., after which there is abundant trace of renewed activity and occupation, lasting, though fitfully to the Byzantine epoch.

WANTED

District Agents At:

1. Dharwar.
2. Bijapur.
3. Belgaum.
4. Sholapur.
5. Secunderabad.
6. Nasik.
7. Manmad.
8. Akola.
9. Amraoti.
10. Jalgaon.

Liberal Commission. Hereditary renewals. Financial help to successful workers. Direct H. O. connection and guidance. Excellent opportunity to educated gentlemen who can produce high grade credentials.

Apply:

ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.



Beware DUST THROAT!

BREATHED in with choking dust are the germs of many a serious disease. To stop this infection peril and prevent dust throat developing into laryngitis, tonsillitis, quinsy, or other painful trouble—take Peps.

When dissolved in the mouth, these handy infection-killing tablets give off agreeable, yet effective, antiseptic fumes. These soothe the throat, kill all bad germs and heal the sore, irritated membranes. For coughs, colds, night chills, early-morning cough, and bronchial troubles, Peps are invaluable.

PEPS

At all medicine vendors, One Rupee a box.

SWADESHI

DUCKBACK WATERPROOFS

BENGAL WATERPROOF, CALCUTTA.

KOPRAN



ANTISEPTIC
TOOTH-
PASTE

Manufactured from the formula of Dr. V. R. Kokatnur, M.Sc., Ph.D., formerly professor of dental chemistry, Minnesota University, U.S.A. and Dr. V. M. Desai, D.D.S. (Columbia U.S.A.) the well-known dental surgeon of Bombay.

It is skillfully compounded out of the ingredients that clean the teeth, strengthen the gums, remove the film without injuring the inner lining and sterilise the mouth making it fresh and fragrant.

Contains the active principles of Babool. IT IS THE FIRST INDIAN TOOTH-PASTE SELLING IN AMERICA.

Sold Everywhere

Manufactured by:
THE KOPRAN CHEMICAL Co., Ltd.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTO OF NERVE-CELLS SEEN THROUGH MICROSCOPE



Drink in New Health and Vitality

That's what you do when you take Sanatogen.

A famous physician, writing about the influence of Sanatogen on the health of body and nerves, said:

"I am prepared to guarantee from my own personal experience, that by taking Sanatogen for a short period you will be able to tone up your cells in a way that nothing can surpass."

"What Sanatogen does is to go straight to the core of well-being, the cells, and to build these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health."

Now apply this statement to yourself! Whatever your condition, Sanatogen will do you good. In no case will it interfere with medical treatment. Ask your doctor!

If you are nervous or convalescent after illness, Sanatogen will restore your nervous system and build up your bodily strength, safely and permanently. In a very short time you will feel stronger, healthier, and—consequently—happier.

Start taking

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars.

EAST



AND

1931 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR
NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE
OF 10% OVER 1930.

Increasing Popularity of the Company
Evidence of Public Confidence.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE POLICYHOLDERS.

It will pay you to become an Agent of this Progressive Life Office.
For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.

WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1913)

Head Office: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Shood 4. 1932
 Parsi—Doh 5. 1931
 Muslim—Safar 3. 1351
 Sunrise—6hr. 1m.
 Sunset—7hr. 15m.
 High tide—1-50, 14-50
 Low tide—7-47, 21-04

Phases of the Moon:—First quarter 12th June, 3hr. 9m. a.m. Full Moon 18th June 6h. 8m. p.m. Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.—"Over the Hill". Daily 6-30 and 10 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA.—"Monkey Business". Daily 6-30 and 10 P. M.
EMPEROR THEATRE.—"The Cuckoo". To-day at 6-30 P. M. only.

PATHE CINEMA. Lamington Road.—Betty Stockfield and Dennis Nelson-Terry in "77 Park Lane". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee on Thursday, 3-30 p.m.
RIALTO.—"Dracula". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON TALKIES. Dhobi Talao.—"East Lynne". Daily at 6-30 and 10 P. M. (S. T.)
CAPITOL.—"The Champ". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.
 12 noon: Selection of Indian Gramophone records. 7 p.m. Classical and light music. Kadim Hussein. 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

POSTAL NOTICES.
 Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant.

Superscribed mail for Jedda (Redjaz) per s.s. "Rahmani" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
 A solemn High Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus will be celebrated by the employees of the Bombay Port Trust on Sunday (12th instant) at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Rosary Church, Mazagon. After the service there will be a general meeting of the members in the Parochial Hall.

BOMBAY WORKERS' MEERUT DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
 The meeting of this Committee will be held on June 12 (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the room of V. H. Joshi at Nagu Sayaji Wadi DeLisle Road, Bombay No. 13 where the following business will be transacted.

- (1) Decision regarding the blank receipt books.
- (2) Report regarding the work done hitherto.
- (3) Discuss and simplify the affairs of the Committee from the jumble caused by the natural death of one secretary and the legal death of another.

LINGOOBARI EDUCATION FUND.
 Poor students (of either sex) of the Telgou Raoji Vanjari community who are strictly residents of the Bombay Presidency and are intending to take aid from the LingooBari Education Fund are requested to apply to the Managing Trustee, R. B. Manaji Rajooji Kalewar at 69 3rd Kamalipura, Bombay-7, on a printed form, before 20th June. The form can be had on application.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.
 Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala, Principal, Cama Athorani Institute, Andheri will lecture in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpatty) to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Subject: "What Theosophy has meant to me." The lecture is open to the public.

WILLIAM MUTER presents

77 PARK LANE

DENNIS NELSON-TERRY-BETTY STOCKFELD

PATHE CINEMA

Daily 6-30 & 10. Mat. Thurs. 3-30



Directed by ALBERT DE COURVILLE

NEXT SATURDAY
 CHAS. CHAPLIN
 IN
 THE GOLD RUSH.

BOOKING AT ROSES OR THE THEATRE—PHONE 41561.

DENS OF ROGUES IN BELLASIS ROAD

Eye-Witness's Story Of Stabbing From Which Police Should Take A Hint

An esteemed correspondent writes:—
 Yesterday (Monday) in the afternoon, at about 3 p.m. a young Hindu named Shanker, a malee in one of the estates belonging to the Juma Masjid Trust at Bellasis Road, was stabbed in Bellasis Road in front of one of the stables that exist in that locality. As the incident was witnessed by an Indian woman who lives in the compound of the Byculla Club it may interest the Police to know how it happened.

WOMAN'S SHRIEKS.
 Unfortunately the woman is afraid to speak and she may not go herself to the New Nagpada Police Station to make a declaration. The following is the statement she made:—
 At about 3 p.m. she said she saw two Hindus going in the direction of the New Central Railway Station. The man in front carried an instrument resembling a big screw driver and the one behind was empty handed. A few Mahomedans were seated at the gate of the stable known as "Omar Jamal's" stable. They were probably afraid to attack the man who carried the screw driver, but as soon as the other man came near five Mahomedans suddenly surrounded him and drawing their knives stabbed him on the shoulders and in the back. They might have killed him but for the scream of the woman. Hearing this they dis-

appeared quietly, all entering the Omar Jamal stable.
SIGNAL BY WHISTLE.
 The woman said that they gave a signal by a whistle and that this is the manner they draw the attention of their confederates when they are about to attack a person. Bellasis Road now is rightly looked upon by Hindus as a most dangerous road especially from the junction of Morland Road to the New Central Station.

The reason is that hundreds of loafers gather before the several eating houses to be found in the locality and also before the stables. Inspector Gole knew this well when he was in charge of this district. During the riot of 1929 he made many arrests in those stables which are nothing else but dens of loafers and rogues who are evidently on intimate terms with the gharri-wallas of these stables. All these stables have doors which communicate at the back with Foras Road.

The Police would do well to keep a sharp look-out over these stables and to round up the number of mawalis who are always to be found hanging about the place.

If the Police were to surround the place one day, taking care to cut off the exit towards Foras Road, and search these fellows they might be surprised to see the number of knives they carry.

BARGAINING IN POLICE COURT!

Magistrate Teaches Accused Lesson

"My client is a Jain and hence a believer in non-violence" said the defence counsel, when Mr. Chotalal Manilal, who was arrested on Monday night, while carrying a knife, was put up for trial.
 The Magistrate finding the accused guilty suggested that the accused should pay Rs. 250 in charities. The accused tried to bargain regarding the amount. First he offered Rs. 50. Then he raised the amount to 100/-. The Magistrate seeing that the accused had turned the Court into a bazaar for bargaining sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default, one week more.

JAILED FOR POSSESSING LETHAL WEAPONS

Inspector Shirazi giving evidence said that on May 15, in the evening he saw a Sikh being assaulted on the Bhendy Bazar Road. A Pathan was beating the Sikh who had fallen down. He with some constables ran towards the Sikh when the accused took to his heels. He followed the accused and arrested him.
 The Sikh was later treated in the J. J. Hospital.

WHIP AND KNIFE.
 A fine of Rs. 250 was awarded by the Magistrate to a Pathan who was arrested on Monday evening while carrying a whip and knife on the Gwalla Tank Road. Rs. 150/- out of the amount are to go to the hospital.

LATHI AND KNIFE.
 Shri Md. Sorab, who was arrested on Monday evening on the Wadi Bunder Road while carrying a lathi and knife in contravention of the Police Commissioner's orders against the carrying of lethal weapons was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or seven days more.

DADAR TEMPLE & MOSQUE QUESTION

Conciliation Sub-Committee Appointed

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
 The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee writes:—
 A meeting of the Citizens' Conciliation Committee was held to-day at 11 o'clock in the Corporation Hall with the Mayor in the Chair.

The Committee discussed the Dadar Hindu temple and mosque question with the leaders of both the communities. After some discussion it was decided to appoint a small committee to go into this question.

Alleged Assault On Ambulance Volunteer

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
 A Muslim who was one of a group of mawalis who assaulted a Parsi Ambulance volunteer on May 29, while the volunteer was removing an injured man from Null Bazar, to a hospital was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown charged with rioting.
 During the evidence when the name of the Parsi Ambulance volunteer was mentioned the Magistrate wanted to know whether the Parsi was wearing a Red Cross and belonged to any authorised Ambulance corps.
 The prosecution said that they had ascertained that the Parsi belonged to an authorised Ambulance Corps.
 The case is proceeding.

More Missing Hindus

The Hon. Secretary of the Hindu Relief Committee writes:—
 Anxious enquiries have been received from friends and relatives of persons who were reported to be missing during the riots as per list given below. Any information about their whereabouts may be given to the Hindu Relief Committee.

1. Sundaril Bachulal (age 14).
2. Ramchandra Dhayaru (age 23/25).
3. Laxman Kodiba (age 35).
4. Gokul Mahadeo (age 22).

CAUGHT RED-HANDED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
 "As this is the first case that has come up where a man has been caught redhanded while assaulting a passer-by, and as a lesson to others, I sentence him to eight months' rigorous imprisonment," said Mr. Oscar Brown, special magistrate, in sentencing Mahomed Isar, a young Mahomedan, who was arrested on May 15, while assaulting Sundar Singh Hira Singh, on Bhendy Bazar Road.

BIG FIRE AT BUDAUN EIGHTEEN KILLED

ALLAHABAD, June 7.
 A Budaun message says that a terrible fire broke out there at the house of a retired school master as a result of which 18 lives were lost including that of 6 women and 9 children.—A. P.

RIOT SITUATION IMPROVES ON TUESDAY

Continued from page 1:
 arrested person admitted afterwards that he was a Mahomedan and his name is Abdul Karim. The Nagpada police arrested to-day eleven persons in connection with the riots.

AN UNTRUE ACCOUNT.
 The report that about 10 a.m. to-day a Pathan was set upon and attacked by Hindu hooligans at Sheikh Memon Street is unfounded. It is true that a Pathan was admitted to-day in the G. T. Hospital, but it has nothing to do with the riots. It appears that the Pathan received injuries at the hands of some other Pathans, with whom he had a quarrel.

The Multani merchants of Nagdevi and Mahomedali Road, who had closed their shops there and shifted to places of safety in order to save their lives after the riots, do not feel inclined to occupy the same old places of business. A number of them have engaged flats and business premises at Kalbadevi Road along the new post office lane and will in future transact their business at this place.

At about 10 a.m. to-day a pathan was set upon by hooligans at Abdul Rehman Street and attacked. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital by the police.

Shamji Hansraj, a grain merchant, who was stabbed near Kamatipura on Monday evening, succumbed to his injuries this morning in the J. J. Hospital.

"PEACE" COMMITTEE.
 The Mayor's Peace Committee has been sitting for the past few days behind closed doors. It is stated that as much dirty linen is being washed there, the members do not desire this operation to be witnessed by others.
 This morning the question of a Hindu Temple and a Muslim Mosque at Dadar cropped up. Some of the Muslim members objected to bells being rung in the temple while the orthodox Hindus insisted on this part of the service being done according to custom. After some discussion a small committee of two Hindus and two Muslims with five other members of the Mayor's Committee was appointed to bring about a peaceful atmosphere.

BOY REFUSED BAIL

Alleged Stabbing Of Hospital Peon

BOMBAY, Tuesday.
 "The boy looks very inoffensive," said Mr. Kadirbho, Advocate, in applying for bail of Mahomed Muktyar, a boy of 17, who was arrested on Monday morning on the Mahomed Ali Road while running away with a blood-stained knife, after, it is alleged, stabbing Babu Ramachandra, a peon attached to the J. J. Hospital when he was placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate.
 The prosecution, applying for remand said that the boy was arrested on Monday by Sergeant Scott on the Mahomed Ali Road, while he was running away after stabbing Babu Ramachandra. The boy is said to be connected with nearly four stabbing cases one of which was a fatal one.
 The Magistrate refused bail and remanded the boy to police-custody till June 17.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER	
New York, June 7.	
Previous closing rate	5.36
To-day's opening rate	5.43
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing rate	5.38
Difference	+.02

Broach expectation:—
 J/Aug. Rs. 157
 A/May (New) Rs. 167

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER	
Liverpool, June 7.	
Previous closing rate	3.88
To-day's opening rate	3.88
Difference	unthangd
To-day's closing rate	3.93
Difference	+.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 7.	
Silver ready	16 15/16
	+ 1 anna
Silver forward	17
	+ 1 anna
Market: Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, June 7.	
1st settlement	56 0 0
2nd settlement	56 2 0
3rd settlement	56 6 0
4th settlement	28 0 0

W. D. BILLIMORIA DEFAMATION CASE DISMISSED

Continued from page 1:
 Accused put on his defence and showed the Committee that the complaint was a case of defamation. He thought that the Committee would be much too high and therefore his contract was dropped. He did not use the words that his contract was "taker away".
CANDIDATE FOR ASST. SECRETARY.
 In 1931 there was a vacancy for the Assistant Secretary of the Club. The complainant was one of the candidates but he was not selected. Captain Hopkins was selected finally for the post by such a sub-committee.

Shortly after the appointment the accused went to England. It was in his absence that the complainant's articles appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and later his letter appeared in the "Times of India". When the accused returned from England there was the question before the Committee of taking disciplinary action against the complainant. The accused voted against the expulsion of the complainant as he thought that the punishment was far too severe.

WHY HE ANSWERED THE CRITICISM.

The Committee had decided that the accused as chairman should make a reply to the criticism of the complainant at the half yearly meeting and it was due to that decision that he referred to the criticism and the writings of the complainant. A shorthand reporter took the notes of his speech. He bore no malice or ill-will towards the complainant. He did not use the defamatory language which was alleged by the complainant that he had used. But in case any of his expressions amounted to defamation he claimed protection under the I.P.C. as he had made statements on a privileged occasion in his capacity as the chairman of the meeting.

Arguing the case on behalf of the accused Mr. J. D. Davar quoted judgments to show that imtemperate language or expressions made in good faith was no defamation and that while considering the language used the position of the man who used the language must be first considered.

"INDIAN'S OWN FAULT."

As regards the criticism of the complainant counsel submitted that it was of a destructive nature and did no good to any one. His plea for Indianisation was based on his ignorance. If Indians were represented in a small number it was their own fault.
 Mr. Davar then went through the list of charges as alleged by the complainant and pointed out that not one of them could be maintained. The accused never used the expression "disappointed job-hunter" and he never suggested that in his criticism he was actuated with any dishonest or selfish motives.

The story of short hand notes was that the complainant was persistently trying to get a copy of those because he was out to make a case against the accused. He was not given a copy of the minutes because it was not the custom of the Club and no member was entitled to get a copy. The prosecution he submitted had failed to substantiate the charges against the accused.

A CASE OF DEFAMATION.
 Mr. D. Billimoria, who appeared for the complainant, said that it was a simple case of defamation. As the complainant and his witness Mr. F. Vakil had stated in their evidence the accused used defamatory language and indulged in personal attacks on the complainant with a view to lower him in the estimation of the members of the club.

W.I.T.C. A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE BODY?
 There was nothing wrong in the criticism of the complainant that appeared in the press. He was being accused of rushing into the press. But he did so with the sole object of bringing about much needed reforms in the administration of the Club. The question was, was the W.I.T. Club a private club or was it a public institution?

INDIAN MONEY WENT INTO CLUB'S COFFERS.
 Mr. Billimoria maintained that it was a public institution in which thousands of people went to make or lose money were interested. Ninety per cent of the people who went to the meetings of the Club were Indians, 90 per cent of the money that went to the coffers of the Club came from Indian pockets. But there was not a single Indian on the superior staff of the Club. Was it then a crime to ask that in view of their contributions and their interests Indians should

BRING THE CHILDREN FOR THE 4 P. M. MATINEE

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House
 DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CHAMPION TALKIE OF THE YEAR THAT DWARFS EVERY OTHER PICTURE INTO A PYGMY!



KING VIDOR'S great production

PLANS OPEN—FREE LIST SUSPENDED—BOOK NOW.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M. THE RIALTO

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE MOST THRILLING AND MOST SENSATIONAL PICTURE OF ALL TIME!

DRACULA

What is the strange, awful lure of Dracula? You'll find out when you see it!

THE NEW ERA SCHOOL

Gowalla Tank, Bombay.

The School RE-OPENS TO-DAY at 10-30 A. M. The School will work from 10-30 A. M. to 1-15 P. M. on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION

Recognised for the D.Com. (Indian M. Ch.)

NEW CLASSES BEGIN from 6th June, 1932.

TIME: 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

PLACE: GIRGAON ENGLISH SCHOOL, Queens Road.

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the PRINCIPAL.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, June 7.	
Previous closing	3.69
To-day's closing	3.67 1/2

T.T. ON NEW YORK.

London, June 7.	
Previous closing	3.69
To-day's opening	3.69
To-day's closing	3.67 5/8

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

CHINA BAUG, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

With Montessori Primary and Secondary Departments. Qualified staff. Cheerful atmosphere. Spacious modern Building. Large garden and grounds. Prayers and Lecture Hall. Science Laboratory, Gymnasium, Art-room and Music Room. Fees Rs. 9 to 16. Bus Rs. 5/- extra per mensem. Medical fees inclusive.

Thorough grounding and individual coaching for limited number of students in each class. Hand work. Domestic Science, girl guiding and Euthemic for girls. All Games, Scouting, Excursions, Physical Culture, etc.

On account of the present disturbance in the city, the School will re-open on the 13th instead of on the 8th.

APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL for Secondary Departments and to

Miss McCONACHIE for Montessori & Primary Departments.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1932.

ROOT AND BRANCH

The obstinacy of certain ultra-orthodox Hindus in their attitude towards the most modest social reforms is illustrated by the letter addressed by certain office bearers of the Bombay Branch of the Varnashram Swarajya Sangha to Mr. Lalji Naranji and others regarding the latter's recent appeal to temple trustees to throw open their temples to the Untouchables. The letter regards the appeal as most untimely, which is true only in the sense that it is at least a hundred years late. But one may as well note the sordid reasons why some orthodox people regard the appeal as untimely. It is well known that in the present riots in Bombay many Depressed Classes people have not only defended themselves against hooligans but have displayed rare courage and self-sacrifice in protecting the lives and properties of caste Hindus, the very persons who ordinarily regard the touch of the Depressed Classes as unclean.

INCURABLE BIGOTRY.

Urged by considerations both of generosity and expediency, Mr. Lalji Naranji and many other leaders made a timely gesture of goodwill towards this community and issued the appeal in question. But the Varnashram Sangha folk want the services of the community without giving it justice in return and fear that the appeal would aggravate the situation "by setting up the untouchables against the touchables." The argument is as silly as it is selfish and displays a mentality which is positively appalling in its incurable bigotry. If the Untouchables were so easily to be set up against their co-religionists, the grievances and wrongs under which they have suffered for ages would have produced a revolt against their caste co-religionists long ago. They have borne their wrongs with fortitude that has no parallel in history.

INCREDIBLE IGNORANCE.

The Bombay Varnashram Sangha contemptuously asks what good the throwing open of temples to the Untouchables will do to Hinduism and Hindu society. The callousness and ignorance behind such a question is

almost incredible. The Sangha would not have asked a question like that if the caste Hindus were labouring under even a few of the indignities and disabilities heaped on the Untouchables and were demanding their removal. However, the question can be easily answered. The throwing open of temples to the Untouchables means the end of untouchability and, let us hope, of blind and stupid orthodoxy. And that end will wash out a foul, age-long blot on Hinduism and Hindu society. It will do for Hindu society what the abolition of slavery has done for all progressive societies. Untouchability is a subtler and therefore more persistent, and more dangerous form of slavery. Blind orthodoxy cannot appreciate or even understand this point of view.

THEIR DUTY.

One is not much surprised at the opposition of the ultra-orthodox to the removal of untouchability. After all their number is extremely small and is fast dwindling. They never work for but are always overtaken by reforms. What is surprising is the dallying methods of certain reformers, who casually make a gesture of goodwill but shirk the persistent, strenuous agitation without which no great reform is possible. The awakened among the Untouchables have taken their salvation in their own hands and are working strenuously for their uplift. But it is the caste Hindus who are guilty of the sin of untouchability and it is therefore, their duty, first and foremost, to end the custom. No conceivable excuse can justify any delay or slackness in bringing about the end. For some years past many Congress workers have laboured hard for the removal of untouchability. As most of them are now in jail or otherwise pre-occupied it is the duty of fresh workers to enter the field. It is also desirable to bring about better co-operation among the many institutions in the country purporting to aim at removing untouchability. Now that the Untouchables are themselves awakened and bestirring themselves, Hindu society can have and should have no peace till untouchability is removed root and branch.

Tragedy Of Detenus

A detenu at the Deoli detention camp, Mrinal Kant Roy Chowdhury, has committed suicide, says a laconic message from Darjeeling which adds that "details are lacking." This is not the first instance of a detenu committing suicide. It is one of many. The Deoli detention camp is in Ajmer-Merwara in Central India, and was lately opened by the Government of India, after the passing of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill by the Assembly in March last. Since the Hijli shooting tragedy the treatment of the Detenus has considerably hardened.

VICTIMS OF INCOMPETENCE

The new Act was to enable their removal to and detention in other provinces. Deoli is about a thousand miles distant from Calcutta and the public know very little about the arrangements in the camp and the general treatment of the Detenus. It

must never be forgotten that these Detenus have never been tried by any court of law. They may be innocent, and we have no doubt that the majority of them are, for, if the Government were in possession of proof of the guilt of any one of them, it is quite certain they would have put them up for trial. These Detenus are in reality the victims of the incompetence of the Police and their inability to trace the perpetrators of terrorist outrages.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

The suicide of Mrinal Kant Roy Chowdhury should give the public furiously to think, though we doubt whether the Government, by reason of the tragedy, will deviate by an iota from their usual policy. When the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill (Supplementary) was before the Assembly Moderates like Sir Cowasji Jehangir were induced to support the measure on the promise of the Home Member that, if the

AN IRONICAL PRIVILEGE.

Such rules as have been framed are more drastic and restrict the liberty of the detenus in a greater measure than ever. They are not only harsh but take it for granted that every one of the unfortunate detenus is a criminal and must be treated like a convict under extraordinarily strict discipline. These rules came in for a good deal of condemnation in the Press, but they have been neither amended nor the objectionable parts deleted. The powers of the officials in charge of the Detenus have been much strengthened by the new rules. They are empowered to take "any and every measure" to enforce obedience to orders. Ironically enough the rules provide for weekly interviews with the relatives of the detenus, who must feel highly gratified at this concession of a privilege which might have some attractions for a idle millionaire but can be of no advantage to the average middle-class Bengali family.

WRONG AND VICIOUS

But while all kinds of rule have been made for stricter discipline, there is no single provision under the rules "to reproduce as far as may be practicable the conditions obtaining in Bengal, in respect of diet and in respect of other conditions of detention." These important matters are left to the sweet will of the jailors, and in these days of financial bankruptcy and the incessant demands of Tories for more severe treatment of the Detenus we have very little doubt that even if the jail officials so desire it is not within their competence to reproduce in Ajmer-Merwara the conditions of Bengal. The public would like to know the reason of the suicide of this unfortunate Detenu. There must be a full enquiry and the circumstances of the affair must be thoroughly sifted. The whole policy of detaining hundreds of young and old men, perhaps all innocent, in camps far off places like Ajmer without trial is wrong and vicious and requires to be revised though there is little hope that this will be done while the present policy is in force.

WILL NOT WASH

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected to make an "important statement" in the Commons to-day regarding the financial situation which faces his country and the heroic attempts the "National" Government are making to ameliorate it. Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain have been recently busy exhorting their countrymen to practise still more rigid economy and bear with the fortitude of true Britons the higher taxation the "National" Government propose to saddle upon them. But it is evidently left to their new political friend, Mr. Thomas, to expatiate upon the glories of tariff and to assure the British people that the imposition of tariffs is the sovereign remedy to stimulate home industries.

Mr. Thomas, however, is not doing the job in the approved Birmingham manner. He says: "Britain had re-arranged her fiscal policy, not because she wanted high tariff walls, but because she was going to use tariffs, not as a menace to the rest of the world, but as a lever to reduce the tariffs of the world." This apology for the "re-arrangement" in British fiscal policy will not be relished by the Tory back-benchers and their Press but it is evidently put forward to assuage the ruffled feelings of America and France, the two countries which raised indignant protests against the British decision to introduce tariffs. How long it will become painfully clear to the British working classes that the tariff policy of the "National" Government has contributed to a heavy increase in their cost of living and it will not be surprising if their discontent expresses itself in voting for the genuinely socialist candidate at every bye-election.

HARDSHIPS OF BENGAL DETENUS IN DEOLI CAMP

Crerar's Assurance In Assembly Ignored

(By Santimay Majumdar, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta).

It will be recalled that in course of a heated debate in the last session of the Legislative Assembly on the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Bill which was on the anvil of the Assembly on 12th March 1932, two main questions were keenly discussed by the members, namely, first, whether power should be given to the Bengal Government to remove detenus to some other province under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930, and secondly, whether the *habeas corpus* section 491 of Criminal Procedure Code should apply to cases of detention under these two Acts.

On the first question it was apparent that there was a division of opinion amongst the non-official members, in that while one section of them was absolutely against the Bill on the question of principle of detention without trial, the other section of non-official members felt themselves powerless to oppose the principle of the Bill, however pernicious and obnoxious it be, after having allowed it to be referred to the Select Committee without any opposition, and in taking that position they appeared to have been fortified by the idea that if the Bill failed, then the Bengal Government would deport the detenus outside the main-land of India to some island like the Andamans.

IN A FIX.

This latter section of the non-official members was led by Sir Cowasji Jehangir, and he and his followers having tacitly agreed to the principle of the Bill were and had to be content with confining their efforts merely to devising such humanitarian provisions as would go to mitigate in a sufficient measure the extra hardship which must inevitably be imposed on the Bengal detenus by being transferred from their wonted

humid climate to a dry one as obtains in the Deoli-Ajmer camp and also to sufficiently ameliorate the conditions as to diet, social habits, medical arrangements etc. to such an extent that the hardship involved in their transference would be reduced to a minimum.

ASSURANCE DEMANDED.

In fact, as the chief spokesman of this section, Sir Cowasji expressed their disposition to support the measure only on condition that the Home Member, Sir James Crerar, gave an assurance that the Bengal detenus to be transferred to Deoli must be given all the conditions and amenities they are accustomed to in Bengal. The position of the Government of India, taken on the representation of the Bengal Government in regard to the Bill, as expressed by the Home Member, was that the Bill had become an absolute and unavoidable necessity, forced upon the Government under an irresistible combination of circumstances and this supplementary Bill was as much a necessity to the operation of the Bengal Act as a life-belt is to a drowning man.

But faced with a serious opposition by a strong body of influential non-official members on the very question of detention without trial and the curtailment of the *habeas corpus* section under the Ordinary Law, the Home Member rallied round him the support vouchsafed to him by the other section of non-officials on the condition of an assurance given by him as stated above.

CRERAR'S DEFINITE PROMISE.

It is worth while to quote, in order to gather the true import of that assurance, the words of Sir James Crerar in giving the assurance.

"I then pass on to what I agree is a very important mat-

ter, a matter which the Hon. Members opposite are perfectly entitled to raise. It was a question put to me in the first instance by my Hon. friend Sir Cowasji Jehangir. He asked me if we are prepared to give an assurance to the House that if this Bill is passed and detenus are transferred from Bengal to other Provinces every endeavour will be made to reproduce as far as may be practicable the conditions obtaining in Bengal in respect of diet and in respect of other conditions of detention. Well, I am perfectly prepared to give that assurance in the most expressed terms. So far as detention in places which are centrally administered areas is concerned, I give my Hon. friend a perfectly clear assurance that Rules will be drawn up—as a matter of fact they are now in the process of being drawn up—which will give effect to those conditions. Those Rules will be notified by the local authority and will be reproduced in the Gazette of India; and as far as the proposed camp at Deoli in the Ajmer province is concerned, every step is being taken to see that those conditions will be secured."

Needless to say, these words of assurance of the Home Member had its marked effect and the members subscribing to the view of Sir Cowasji Jehangir supported the Home Member's Bill. This was on 12th March 1932.

DO THE RULES SUBSTANTIATE IT?

Now, where are the Rules which were in the mind of the Home Member and adumbrated in his speech and which were in the process of being drawn up on the date when the said assurance

(Continued on next page)

Notes of the Day

Reason To Reign.

Mr. J. H. Thomas is now willing to discuss the whole Irish position with Mr. De Valera and he has accordingly gone to Ireland for the purpose, with Lord Halsbury, one of the worst reactionaries in the Cabinet. It is very touching to listen to Mr. Thomas's appeals in the Commons to the members to refrain from discussion in order to give an opportunity for the triumph of common-sense and common honesty. It is a great pity that he could not bring to bear these two great virtues of common-sense and honesty in the very beginning, and spared us all the gasconade in which he has indulged. The fact of the matter is that Mr. Thomas tried to frustrate Mr. De Valera out of his logical position and failed. There is no doubt that the matter could have been amicably settled by now if an honest effort had been made in the beginning.

Presumptuous Interference.

Four or five more Princes have sent messages to the Viceroy "expressing their whole-hearted approval of the policy to deal with disorder and their desire to co-operate with the Government to the full extent of their resources." It is rather impertinent for most of these Princes to offer their help to the British Government when they themselves cannot suppress the trouble in their own tiny principalities. The Kashmir State has been suffering from the worst disorders for the last few months, and the ruler has been unable to bring order out of chaos without the help of British troops and officers lent by the Government of India. The same remarks apply to another two States, one of which is under a Council of Administration with British supervision. The rest are too tiny to be taken into account, either from the standpoint of material help or moral support to the Viceroy, neither of which he wants. These Princes would do greater service to themselves and to their own people if they would devote their attention to administering their States properly. In any case, though the Viceroy may welcome their gushing approval, most people in British India resent their presumptuous intervention in a matter which does not concern them.

A Reactionary View.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who still passes for a Liberal, has expressed some most illiberal opinions in the Franchise Committee's recommendation to extend the Provincial electorate from 7 million to 36 millions. "Such great extension by one jump," he says, "in a country where hardly 8 per cent of the population is literate is, I am afraid a little risky." Such a reactionary view, more reactionary than that of many Anglo-Indians, will, we hope, be repudiated by all progressive Liberals. Many of whom, including Messrs. Chintamani, Tambe and Bakhale, all members of the Franchise Committee, have gone so far as to recommend that a beginning should be made straightway with adult franchise in large cities. Sir Chimanlal himself knows that he speaks more or less for himself and admits that his "view is not popular when everybody is talking of adult franchise." He is free to think that he is wiser than most other leaders in the country, but he cannot claim to represent either the country or any considerable section of it.

How To Avoid Deficits.

The completed figures of traffic on the G.I.P. Railway for the last year disclose a heavy deficit of one crore and 46 lakhs on the previous year. Working expenses are stated to have been reduced by only one crore and 24 lakhs. If retrenchment had begun earlier, it might have been possible to prevent a deficit. Even now the Company need not think that it has exhausted the possibilities of economy. Since the law of diminishing returns has already begun to operate on most Railways in India, it would be extremely unwise to seek any benefit by raising Railway fares. On the contrary, it is an experiment at least worth trying to lower fares slightly to see if that would stimulate traffic. Complete Indianisation of the Railways is, we must repeat, the most effective method of combining efficiency with economy in their administration.

FIRING IN FATEHPUR JAIL

One Prisoner Killed And Several Injured

ALLAHABAD, June 6. A Fatehpur telegram to the "Pioneer" based on an unofficial report, says: As a result of serious trouble in the district jail, Fatehpur, on the evening of June 5, the jail authorities had to resort to firing to maintain order. A number of prisoners are said to have attacked certain jail officials and as they remained defiant and threatening several rounds of buckshot were fired, resulting in the death of one prisoner and serious injuries to others.

The condition of some of the prisoners is reported to be precarious.

The situation has been brought under control and an official inquiry was held.

The origin of the trouble has not yet been ascertained.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7)

where slump in sympathy or will the scarcity of the meta- cause it to rise? An interesting problem.

Dalal St. has once again dispensed the remedy for the present troubles. "What is necessary," it says, "is that Government as well as leaders of Hindus and Muslims should unite in condemning all acts of violence and in pledging themselves to quell all disorders by using all their resources."

Very simple, is not it?

We like the Professor who has propounded the view that undergraduates should learn how to spend £1,000 a year and that Universities should teach them how to do it. It is easier than learning and teaching how to earn it.

We can confidently offer ourselves for the professorship in any University that takes up the proposal. But we suspect the Professor will be there first.

Tipsy-Cake

"Intense relief is felt throughout Great Britain and Ireland," says Reuter, "as a result of Mr. Thomas's announcement in the House of Commons... that he had accepted an invitation from Mr. de Valera... to give an opportunity for... common sense and common honesty."

We have left out a few superfluous words in order to give the affair an air of reality.

Mr. J. C. C. Davidson M.P., says it is impossible to imagine an All-India policy without the Princes playing an important part. We quite agree. They will poke their noses into every thing.

We have before us a cutting of the telegram despatched to the "Daily Express" (London) by its Bombay correspondent on the night of May 15th about the riots. One would have supposed that the events of that day were sufficiently sensational, gruesome and terrible without requiring imaginative detail. But this representative of the most sober press in the world (we don't think!) thought otherwise.

The readers of the Beaverbrook organ evidently require stronger meat even than the truth of the appalling story of that black Sunday in Bombay and the Bombay correspondent provided it for them without stint.

We acquit him of the initial error in the message as published which says:

"Mobs took advantage of the absence of the police—owing to Congress activities—to raid the Wadala salt pans and begin an orgy of murder."

That was probably the error of the ignorant sub-editor.

But what about this, which immediately follows, for a big, thumping, thwacking bombastic lie:—

"I rescued twenty Hindu women from Moslems who were killing Hindus on sight."

And this:—

"Buildings full of women and children were set on fire and many of the inmates jumped to the ground and were dashed to death."

To say nothing of this, "I saw one whole street on fire, with ambulances busy collecting the dead and injured."

And this:—

"In some cases when the building had been set on fire the inmates stayed within, preferring death by fire to murder by mobs outside."

Anankas and his wife, Sophras, are the classic liars of scripture but they earned fame with a solitary lie. Baron Munchausen was the prize example of a huge, comprehensive and reckless liar, who knew how to elaborate, embroider and magnify events in the grand manner.

Anyone of the lies quoted above would put the single effort of Anankas and Sophras in the shade, while the author of them would evidently be able to make a "boob" of the famous Baron if he sat down to write a book.

Now, the interesting point is: Who is this correspondent of an English paper who seeks to make ultra-sensational events more sensational in order to make assurance doubly sure that the British public are sufficiently impressed with the idea that the people of Bombay are as a whole akin to wild beasts and totally unfit for the management of their own affairs.

He, himself, is evidently unfit for association with self-respecting journalists. He is also a public danger and a discredit to the journal he represents, if anything can discredit it. And, thus, we are curious as to his identity.

And our curiosity is whetted by the fact that the figures of casualties, killed and wounded, which he gives in his message exactly tally with those given on the same day in the "Times of India" which happened to differ from those given in the other papers.

And before leaving the nauseous topic, it is pertinent to ask why a Government which exercises such a strict censorship over the Indian press allows a mischievous and pernicious example of concoction and exaggeration to pass over the wires to England?

The Metal Exchange has temporarily suspended the Tin Market owing to the failure of an important firm. Will the price of Tin Gods in Simla and elsewhere be there first.

(Continued in Column 6.)

UP TO THE POLICE

Hooligans And Dadas Of Bombay Must Be Effectively Rounded Up

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

We are now well into the fourth week since the present disorders broke out in the City of Bombay, and there is yet no assurance of a complete and definite cessation of the orgy of bloodshed which has filled all decent people with horror and disgust, but which still goes on. Once or twice the City has been lulled into a false sense of security by the temporary cessation of outrages, only to be shaken out of its complacency within a day or two at the most by the recrudescence of disorder in some form or another.

So far as what may be called mass outrages—pitched battles in the streets, general rioting, looting and arson—are concerned, the situation may be said to have come under control, owing to measures which, if lamentably belated, proved effective in this respect. In fact, the rapidity with which disorder of this kind was suppressed, as soon as most of the measures that were pressed upon the authorities at the very outset, but only put into operations after what seems to the public unaccountable delay, has clearly shown that, if such measures were put in force with promptitude at the first sign of an outbreak, disturbances would have little chance of spreading.

MOST GRUESOME FEATURE.

But during the period which elapsed while these more general disturbances were being brought under control the stray assassinations and assaults which have been the most gruesome feature of communal disturbances in Bombay continued, and it would seem as though the perpetrators who not only lurk in gullies and bye-lanes but are daring enough to use the knife in crowded thoroughfares and broad daylight, have decided that they can continue to commit their odious crimes with comparative immunity.

MONDAY'S BLACK LIST.

On Monday seventeen such crimes were committed in the City. In many of these the perpetrators displayed a daring and contempt for the risks they ran, which is extraordinary. In some cases the crime was, it appears, the work of a number of persons; others were cases of a single individual taking advantage either of the intended victim's loneliness or the busy movements of the passing throng to cover his escape.

I happened to be passing along Mahomed Ali Road in the morning immediately after the shocking incident in which an unfortunate hospital orderly was brutally stabbed in the back by a boy of 16, — fortunately captured by a police officer who came along at this moment and gave chase. It would be impossible to imagine a more extraordinary incident in the busy thoroughfare of a civilised city in broad daylight.

NOBODY INTERESTED!

One of the most significant features of it was the lack of interest displayed by the passers-by, the men sitting in their shops and the loiterers. The unfortunate man lay on the ground weltering in his blood for several minutes. In normal circumstances in Bombay, as in any other city, people would have rushed and collected in a crowd round him. Nothing of the kind occurred.

By the time I was able to stop my taxi and run to the spot police had arrived on the scene, includ-

ing a van full of armed constables and the two-seater in which the assailant was chased; the man had been lifted up and was being removed to the van. But hardly a single person so much as stepped off the pavement to come closer and see what had happened. There was no ambulance and the bleeding man was made to sit on the floor of the van for removal to the hospital, after being handled none too tenderly.

AN ORDINARY OCCURRENCE?

The whole affair might have been the most ordinary occurrence, as far as the people round about were concerned. It would seem as though things have come to such a pass in this country of ours that daylight murder can pass with as little interest to the passers-by as a gang outrage in Chicago. It was the merest accident that Sergeant Scott, who so promptly and pluckily chased and captured this wretched boy, whose mind has been corrupted by fanaticism or pecuniary gain, happened to be passing by the spot when the outrage occurred.

WHAT IS THE MOTIVE?

In speculating as to the motive of the perpetrators of these individual assaults and murders, this last is a question that immediately comes to the mind. Are they working for pay or are they inspired merely by feelings of fanatical revenge for the fancied wrongs of their religion or their community? The latter may be the motive in a few exceptional cases, but I greatly doubt it. My impression is that in the general run, the goondas or hooligans or riff-raff, who are committing these crimes are possibly actuated both by their own easily roused communal fanaticism and pecuniary gratification for their beastly activities. It may even be that in some cases they have no religious or, it would be better to say, communal feelings to work on but are content to take up any dirty work of this kind if the reward is sufficient to keep them in food and cigarettes for a day or two.

PROFESSIONAL GOONDAS.

For, I do not think, there can be any doubt that these stray outrages that are going on day by day are the work, not of men inspired by religious, fanatical feeling but of ruffians belonging to the dregs of the community, who are either attached to more or less well organised, permanently existing gangs or are ready on tap at any time their services may be required for this sort of job.

ROUND THEM UP.

Now, I do not propose to follow the Conciliation Committee into the field of futile suspicions and call upon the authorities to hold an immediate enquiry into something entirely vague and indefinite. Nor is there any useful object to be served at the present time—except of a purely communal nature—by following the example of Mr. Sadanand, who after pouring out by columns the results of his own muddle-headed if inspired, cogitations on the responsibility for these disturbances, calls upon the Government to take some immediate action on his fantastic findings. I want to deal with the immediate needs of the situation.

There is a general agreement that the rounding up operations of the Police have proved to be a considerable extent ineffective and that the leniency extended to arrested persons in many cases is hardly calculated to act with the class of people who are committing these crimes, as a warn-

ing that the law has any terrors for them. On these two points there is a significant unanimity of opinion. The complaint comes from the "Times of India" and its evening colleague as well as from nearly every other organ of the Press and it is the common talk of the town.

WHOLESALE RELEASES.

I have seen a statement somewhere—I forget where for the moment—that out of 1,500 or 1,600 persons rounded up as known or suspected bad characters, no less than 800 were released on bail. A few mistakes here and there in a round-up of this kind are excusable and perhaps inevitable. But this wholesale release of rounded-up persons is extraordinary. Either they ought never to have been arrested or they should never have been released.

A GLARING CONTRAST.

Then again, there is substantial ground for the complaint of leniency both on the part of the Courts and the Police. Cases do not seem always to be presented before the Magistrates with that vigour and zeal which is the usual characteristic of police prosecutions, and the contrast between the conduct of prosecutions under the Ordinances and the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the sentences inflicted in political cases with the procedure and sentences in most of these cases arising out of the communal disturbances is glaring.

POLICE ASK FOR BAIL.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more unusual and anomalous than the spectacle of a police prosecutor pressing the magistrate to allow bail to accused persons arrested on suspicion of murder, and one would like to know what possible justification there could have been for giving these instructions. But this is only one example—though the most notable—of apparent failure in many instances to press cases with the vigour that is required.

It is up to the police to see that the City is effectively combed out to get rid of the kind of ruffianly persons who are keeping the dying embers of this communal strife in a flickering condition. As long as outrages of the kind which flourished on Monday are possible, the danger of a general conflagration again flaring up will continue to exist. The only hope of putting an effective check on these stray assaults is by a more rigorous and comprehensive round up of the City's hooligans. The Section Police know them pretty well and they should be given a free hand under proper supervision to run them to earth and get them safely placed under lock and key.

"DADAS" OF BOMBAY.

And what is equally, if not more, important is that the men who are known as the "dadas" (gang-leaders) of Bombay should be laid by the heels. There is one such man, whose freedom to move about is one of the most potential dangers of the present situation. I think the Commissioner of Police knows it and he would render a service to the City if he were to use any of the powers in his possession to have this individual removed from the present scene of his operations.

Ranchi.—Fourteen out of 39 cases of cholera, it is reported, ended fatally in the town. Preventive measures have promptly been taken by the authorities.

MUKUNDLAL SIRCAR ON TRIAL

Bail Application Postponed Till June 13

MADRAS, June 7. The police filed a charge-sheet to-day under Sections 117 and 188 I.P.C. read with Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act, against Mr. Mukundlal Sircar, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

It is alleged that the accused was responsible for issuing a statement to the press in contravention of certain prohibitory orders and Ordinances.

Mr. E. L. Iyer, appearing on behalf of the accused, requested the Magistrate to enlarge Mr. Sircar on bail. He said that the accused was suffering from appendicitis and was undergoing treatment in the General Hospital before his arrest. He came to Madras as the organising officer of a Karachi insurance firm. There was no risk of his trying to evade the course of the law and he was prepared to offer satisfactory bail. The Magistrate postponed the hearing of the bail application to 13th June.—A.P.

SIR MALCOLM AT ALMORA

LUCKNOW, June 7. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey arrived at Almora yesterday evening and was greeted by students of the Depressed Classes School at Rankhet. Sir Malcolm talked with the Depressed Classes' leaders at Almora where he was given an enthusiastic reception.—A.P.

HARDSHIPS OF BENGAL DETENUS IN DEOLI CAMP

(Continued from previous page) was given to the House? On the 14th May 1932, some Rules were notified and published in the Gazette of India under the name and style "Bengal Detenus Custody Rules" under the orders of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, and these Rules are to be applied to the Bengal detenus transferred to Deoli. The question is, could these Rules be the same as promised by Sir James Crerar? One would read and re-read these published Rules, scanning line after line but he would in vain seek any provision by which the assurance announced by the Home Member could be said to have been translated into the Rules either expressly or by implication.

The notified Rules, drastic and severely restrictive as they are as against the Detenus, limiting their liberty of movement in a specified area in every respect, compelling them to behave respectfully to the Officers by standing up in their presence and to strictly comply with the orders of the Superintendent in respect of clothes, shaving instruments, habits, etc., and such of them as empower the officer to use force against any prisoner in times of emergency, certainly are not and cannot be the same Rules which were in the mind of Sir James Crerar at the date of his said assurance.

FIT FOR A CONVICT SETTLEMENT.

Full of "Thou shalt" and

Stop This Fratricidal War

AN OVERSEAS INDIAN'S APPEAL

CAIRO, May 23. Mr. T. D. Chatlani writes:—I am addressing this from across the seas in deep anguish and from a bleeding heart. I am a Hindu by birth and a cosmopolitan by faith. The Quran, the Bible and the Bhagavad Gita all three contain those delectable waters that quench the thirst of my soul. I have read with extreme pain the shameful news of the communal disturbances in Bombay.

Egyptians surprised. Living in a Moslem country where differences of religion do not prevent men from complete social and political co-operation, my Egyptian friends ask me "Has India run amok? Has India lost her soul? Numbers of people, great numbers, I am inclined to think, have been expecting some extraordinary new development in religious experience. Many have looked with reverent expectation to India as the World's greatest spiritual store-house to give the suffering world its Coming Redeemer. Is India willing to forego the great honour? Is this the way that the probable land of His birth would prepare the ground for His advent? In arson, bloodshed and murder? Alas! Night has befallen on my country.

Oh Children of India! you have made His path desolate. A lost man may be there who has lost his husband. A mother may be there who has lost her son. It is a sad fact of India that the most sacred events of her recent history have been so rapidly and completely forgotten. It is only fate that is being recalled but the magic love and the holy flame of national solidarity kindled a decade ago have vanished leaving no trace like the snows of the Himalayas.

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONS OF DISCORD. I do not wish to minimise and deny the differences that actually exist, but they are small differences in themselves except that they give a foothold and a foundation for tremendous fortifications of prejudice and traditions in which hostilities and hatreds may gather; and even here, I am convinced, it is the exertions of those inevitable, professional champions who live upon these differences far more than any distinctions.

Another source of ill-feeling is ignorance, a little mingled with viciousness. I now hope and pray that there is peace in my country but what is going to be the atonement? We may be mere instruments but an instrument has its responsibility. If there were no instruments to do evil deeds would evil deeds be done?

CO-OPERATE TO PRESERVE PEACE

Appeal To Residents Of Khand Bazar, Katha Bazar And Koliwada

Messrs. Jagjiwan Ujamshi Mulji; Ebrahim Gani Sopariwalla; Mahmud Valli Patel; Purshotam Khimji; Ahmad Abdulla; Ranchhodas Gokaldas; Gokaldas Narsey; Dr. Bhanuraj V. Sukal; Abba Umar Mesia; Amarsey Jinhoy; Ebrahim Ahmad; Fatehali Abdul Rahim Jariwala; Madanji Ratanji; Mahmud Elias Patel; Shamji Premji; Badruddin Samsudin Chaitawala; Abdul Rahim Tayebbhai; Habib Haji Ismailji Alibhai Rokde, J.P.; Ismailji Alibhai Rangwala; Hirji Jeram Mehta; Ramtulla Amad and Velji Desai have issued the following appeal:—

Disturbances have occurred in the City of Bombay during past twenty-five days and these have spread to our locality also. Looting, arson, bloodshed and setting fire to buildings occupied by innocent people have occurred at various places in the city. Some of the ruffians from other localities have also been instrumental in adding to these miseries. In our markets there is a great trade going on daily in sugar, spices, and other articles to the extent of crores of rupees and this trade has suffered materially owing to these riots. Also poor Mehtas labourers and ghariwallas have suffered in their daily earnings. Owing to the burning of buildings occupied by innocent men and women, many peaceful residents have vacated their premises and have gone to stay outside. In our localities both Hindus and Mahomedans have been living side by side peacefully for generations and have been trading jointly amongst each other with full confidence. Both communities hold immovable properties worth millions of rupees in our localities.

INJURIOUS TO BOTH.

If both Hindus and Mahomedans who either take part in these riots or who sit quiet with their hands folded watching these unfortunate events will consider this for a moment, they will realise that by destroying Hindus' property Muslims have harmed their own interest and vice versa by destroying Muslims' properties Hindus have as a matter of fact equally harmed themselves and thus knowingly or unknowingly each community has caused immense injury to the other. In our centre as stated above both Hindus and Muslims own their properties side by side and owing to the riots, both have suffered on account of depreciation in the values of their immovable properties. Similarly both have equally suffered in trade and in services too.

BURY THE PAST.

These unfortunate events have caused deep pain to the peace-loving citizens of both the communities of our locality and in order to remove bitterness and misunderstanding and with the object of forgetting and forgiving the past, and of putting an end to the wrongful loss and the recurrence of disgraceful events and further with the sole object of preserving permanent peace and tranquillity we 24 Hindus and Muslims Members of the locality having formed ourselves into a sub-committee under the Peace Committee of the Mandvi Ward beg to appeal most respectfully to all the members of both the communities to forget the past events and establish permanent peace and tranquillity in the city locality and continue their daily vocation as usual, putting confidence in each other's sincerity taking into consideration the fact that Hindus and Muslims both are creatures of one and the same Almighty, are born and have lived in one and the same land and have lived and maintained themselves at one and the same place for ages past, and are responsible to one and the same God for their acts.

FORM CORDON OF PICKETS.

Many lose their temper by false rumours or by trifling occurrences in the neighbouring locality or some slight events of no value in our own centre and create communal troubles through excitement by attacking members of each other's community and attempt to commit arson, looting etc. We take this opportunity of appealing to our Muslim brethren that they should form themselves into a cordon near the Bohra Masjid and stop all stormy raids and use their influence to pacify the excited crowds marching towards our streets with their influences. Similarly Hindus should form a cordon and stand near Maplas Masjid and stop all raids. In the same way, at Katha Bazar and Koliwada, in Hindu localities, Hindus should form their own cordon and Muslims should make their own cordon in the Muslim

localities and thus maintain general peace and order. Further Hindus and Muslims should prevent people from assembling in groups and talking all sorts of unauthenticated and panicky news and spreading false rumours.

Our appeal is addressed in general to all the citizens of the Bombay City.

Both Hindus and Muslims of our locality should deem their inherent duty to help their neighbours of the others community in their locality and consider them as their brothers. Each man is bound to respect the religious feelings of his neighbour. It should be remembered that God has not created men in this world to murder each other but to live peacefully and harmoniously and help each other.

Scriptures of all religions support this view. We therefore appeal to one and all that each one should contribute his share in re-establishing peace and harmony amongst members of all communities in our locality and each should work sincerely and faithfully towards that end.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

MR. P. BABOO AS RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Mr. P. Baboo, the well-known cricketer and ex-Municipal Corporation, has been elected chairman of the reception committee of the Depressed Classes Conference which will shortly meet in Bombay.

Messrs. N. S. Kajrolkar and R. S. Nikalajay, J. P. and Hon. Magistrate, ex-M. L. C. Municipal Corporation, have been elected treasurers. The session will be held on June 18 and 19 under the presidency of Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M. L. A.

ENROLMENTS

daily made at

BATLIBO'S

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING

INSTITUTE for:

G. D. A.

and

F.I.S.A. F.C.C.S.

F.A.A. F.C.R.A.

C.A.L.B. C.A.L.L.E.

L.C.C. D.Com., (I.M.C.)

and N.U.T. Examinations.

Free advice as to selection of

Course. Now is the time to join.

Send for free Prospectus at

NAVSARI BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TUITION ORALLY or BY POST.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 32 years)

Enrol immediately for fresh classes

now starting for

SPECIALISED PROFESSIONAL

COURSES

where there is a field for qualified

men.

INSURANCE EXPERTS: F.C.I.I.

BANK OFFICERS: C.A.I.B.

COMPANY SECRETARIES: F.I.S.A.

Sweeping success in past examinations.

Also SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING

courses as well as GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L.C.C., D.Com., I.M.C.).

POSTAL TUITION: A SPECIAL

FEATURE.

Avoid Overcrowded Branches.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply

for detailed Prospectus.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Income Tax, Super Tax and Sur Charge

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is

not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of

such an advice, do not hesitate to

consult Messrs. NAGINDAS &

MANEKAL, Sukhadwala Building,

Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay

whose right advice have saved

time and money of so many Limited

Companies, Firms, Families

and Individuals in last 20 years.

NINETEEN PICKETS JAILED

ON DUTY AT MOOLJI JETHA MARKET

FOUR BATCHES TRIED IN SUCCESSION

BOMBAY, Tuesday. Two dozen Congress volunteers in uniforms, including three Desh Sevikas, who were arrested yesterday for picketing at the entrance of the Moolji Jetha Market, were put up in batches for trial to-day before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

The first batch, which consisted of three Desh Sevikas and three Congress volunteers, was arrested at 11-45 a.m. by Sub-Inspector Bansilal attached to the Princess Street Police Station, while the accused were standing at the entrance of the Moolji Jetha Market for picketing the foreign cloth shops.

The Desh Sevikas refused to take part in the proceedings, while the men volunteers pleaded 'not guilty'.

Sub-Inspector Bansilal stated that the Moolji Jetha Market partially opened yesterday after a pretty long time. The pickets were standing at the entrance of some of the streets, in which a few shops were kept open, while the others were closed.

The Magistrate, on evidence before the court, convicted all the accused. The Desh Sevikas were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

The men volunteers were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

SECOND BATCH.

The second batch, which consisted of three Congress volunteers in uniform, was then put up for trial. The accused, who were arrested by Sub-Inspector Bansilal for picketing, pleaded 'guilty' to the charge. They were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

The third batch of four Congress volunteers in uniform, who were arrested by Sub-Inspector Bansilal for picketing, was next placed before Mr. Khandalawala.

Three accused pleaded guilty, while the fourth pleaded not guilty at the outset, but then pleaded guilty and expressed regret for the picketing, stating that the father of the fourth accused wanted him to get married shortly. The uncle produced a post card to that effect in court. The Magistrate warned him and bound him over in a sum of Rs. 50 for a period of nine months. The remaining three volunteers were awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

FOURTH BATCH.

The fourth batch of five Congress volunteers in uniform, were arrested at 3 p.m. by Sub-Inspector

for Bansilal for picketing. Four of them pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate convicted them under Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default six weeks more.

Five youths, who were arrested for picketing at the same Market, were remanded to police custody till to-morrow, as the police officer was not in court.

A Hindu youth, who was arrested at 3-15 p.m. near Moolji Jetha Market, was then put up for trial. The police officer alleged that the accused was directing the pickets. A whistle was found on his person. Accused stated that he was employed in a cloth shop in Gulawadi and yesterday he was going towards Sheikh Memon Street on business at the time of his arrest.

The Magistrate convicted him under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

SIX ARRESTS

Six Congress volunteers were arrested this morning for picketing before the Moolji Jetha Market.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

In the afternoon eight more Congress volunteers, including two Desh Sevikas, were arrested by the police for picketing foreign cloth shops in Moolji Jetha Market.

250 ARRESTS IN GUNTUR

MADRAS, June 6.

A Guntur message says that about 250 arrests have been made in connection with the holding of the "Andhra Provincial Conference" at Guntur yesterday. The police were vigilantly patrolling the streets the previous night. About sixty "delegates" assembled on the roadside near the Narasimhaswami Temple in the Agharam. When the "delegates" were going in procession headed by the President, the police arrested them.—A.P.

Ahmednagar's 71st "Dictator" Jailed

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, June 6. The 71st "Dictator" who was arrested at a meeting on the "Gandhi Day" was sentenced to three months' jail and fined Rs. 20 or one month more in default.

4's. He batted four and half hours.

AMERICANS.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY vs. SOUTH AMERICANS. 170 and 80 for 2. South Americans 405 (Marshall 153 and Ferguson 85, Barlow 5 for 34).

WORCESTERSHIRE vs. LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicester 348. Worcester 70 (Geary 5 for 35 and Snary 5 for 16) and following on 101 for 4 (Walters 58 not out).—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Qualifying Round

LONDON, June 6. At Sandwich to-day a field of nearly 250 teed off in the first qualifying round for the hundred places in the competition proper in British Open Golf Championship. Three Americans, the holder, Tommy Armour, Gene Sarzen and MacDonald Smith are all certain to qualify. Bradbeer of Burnham leads with 70. The other leading scores are Arthur Havers of Sandy Lodge 71, Sarzen, MacDonald Smith and Abe Mitchell 73 each and Armour 75.—Reuter.

MARINE RESEARCH SUCCESS

LONDON, June 6.

The Royal research ship "William Scoresby" reached London to-day after 19 months spent in scientific investigations in the South Atlantic and on the west coast of South America. During the several months she was engaged in biological and hydrological work near South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; and in March last year finding the ice favourable, she extended her observations into a latitude of seventy degrees south, obtaining results of great scientific value. Afterward she surveyed the Humboldt current on the west coast of South America and from autumn until the return surveyed the trawling ground near Falkland Islands to obtain an accurate estimate of their commercial possibilities.

The "William Scoresby" is only a small vessel of 134 feet long with a complement of 33 under Commander Jolliffe.—B.O.W.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

June 7th.
Baron Fairlie, Reid, Calcutta.
Subadar, Peet, Java.
Hatimaru, Pritt, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June 8th.
Baron Macclay, Macdonald, Calcutta.
Baroda, Clark, Busrah.
City of Athens, Gay, Calcutta.
Jalatarang, Williams, Rangoon.
Adna, Gunavalsor, Abadan.

LOADING.

June 7th.
Steamer Liebenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Tjansfen for Hamburg.

Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
S S Baron Fairlie.—Messrs. Madhavilal & Coy's steamer Baron Fairlie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Subadar.—The T.M. Coy's steamer Subadar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Hatimaru.—The B.S.N. Coy's steamer Hatimaru arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Baron Macclay.—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Baron Macclay, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Baroda.—The B.S.N. Coy's steamer Baroda, will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Athens.—The F.F. Campbell Coy's steamer City of Athens, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Jalatarang.—The Scindia S.N. Coy's steamer Jalatarang will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Adna.—The B.S.O.S. & D. Coy's steamer Adna, will sail to-day for Abadan, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 7.
S.S. Tarantula for Liverpool.—24 bales cotton waste, India Shipping Agency; 60 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.

For Barcelona.—50 bales cotton raw, K.M. Nathoo.
For Marseilles.—40 bales cotton fly, L.O. Vora.

For Manchester.—125 bales cotton thread waste, L.O. Vora.
For Glasgow.—110 bales mowra meal, H. Ramji & Co.

S.S. Tungsha for Gothenburg.—26 bales cotton raw, Textile Products; 50 bales cotton yarn waste, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

S.S. City of Shanghai for Liverpool.—1250 bags groundnut seed, J. Travers and Son; 640 bags myrabolan, J. M. Ramji & Co.; 800 bags mowra oil cakes, A. Dawn & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 9 bales wool raw, Clarke & Smith Ltd.

For Manchester.—36 bales cotton fly, Textile Products; 25 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co.

S.S. City of Athens for New York.—42 bales rugs, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa.—50 bales cotton raw, Chamanlal & Sons; 60 bales cotton drapery waste, Alex. & E. D. Sassoon Mills.

S.S. Iyo Maru for Shanghai.—500 bales cotton raw, V. Morarji & Co.

S.S. Celebes Maru for Kobe.—525 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 7.
S.S. President Monroe, Agents, F.F. Campbell & Co. from Los Angeles.—50 bales cotton raw.

From San Francisco.—50 cases cut, printer; 865 cases apples.

From Colombo.—122 hie tea.
S.S. Jalavihar, Agents, S.S.N. Co. from Bassel.—700 bags paddy; 39537 bags rice.

From Rangoon.—11119 bags rice; 33 bags chora; 90 bags cutch; 124 rongs, drums.

From Colombo.—200 drums coconut oil.
From Tuticorin.—211 bales cotton.

S.S. Celebes Maru, Agents, O.S. Kalsha Ltd. from Yokohama.—170 cases beer; 1933 cases glassware; 50 cases silk piece-goods.

From Tokyo.—75 cases cotton yarn; 140 cases rubber goods; 143 cases clocks; 102 cases beer.

From Yokohama.—39 cases earthenware; 15 cases enamelware.

From Nagoya.—1000 cases porcelain ware; 900 cases wood chest; 235 cases cotton shirting; 135 cases glassware; 60 cases clocks; 75 cases cotton yarn; 500 cases beer.

From Osaka.—586 bundles brass ware; 225 cases rayon goods; 50 cases silk yarn; 400 cases straw boards; 120 cases cycleframes; 500 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton drill; 455 cases glass ware; 240 cases cotton shirtings; 100 cases rayon yarn; 110 cases enamel ware; 145 cases umbrella ware; 20



DO NOT RISK THE HEALTH OF YOUR CHILDREN IN MONSOON.

BUT PROTECT THEM WITH

HAJI EBRAHIM'S

RELIABLE LIGHT-WEIGHT REAL

WATERPROOF RAINCOAT.

Come to us, as we are in a position to assist you, and remove your difficulties entirely.

HAJI EBRAHIM BROS.

One of the largest importers of the High Class Waterproof Rain Coats.

No. 1, Sitaram Building Near Crawford Market, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH TROPICAL

Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi

A LEADING NATIONAL CONCERN

Founded by Late Pt. MOTILAL NEHRU

AND HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

Chairman: Dr. M. A. ANSARI

For particulars apply to:—THE HEAD OFFICE

Messrs. R. C. JETHA BHAI & Co. J. N. DAVE, Esq.,
CHIEF AGENTS Or Chief Agent,
No. 1, Bruce St., above Parian Dairy Co., Fort, BOMBAY. Jetha Bhai's Street, Ahmedabad

TIN MARKET SUSPENDED

To Avoid Forced Sales

METAL EXCHANGE'S ACTION

LONDON, June 6.

The metal exchange has temporarily suspended tin market owing to the failure of an important firm to meet their engagements. The exchange's action was dictated by the fact that negotiations were proceeding between important tin interests with a view to minimising any dislocation which might otherwise arise.

The suspended tin firm is Lewis Lazarus and Sons.

The Secretary of the London Metal Exchange has issued a statement in order to avoid forced sales of tin arising from a recent failure of a group representing larger interests.

Metal Exchange has been formed to take over any tin which might otherwise be thrown on an unwilling market.

TO PROTECT MARKET.
London, June 7.—The failure of Lewis Lazarus and Sons is said to involve commitments of five to six thousand tons of tin and 2500 tons of copper.

It is understood that large tin interests are trying to form a pool in order to take care as far as possible of tin commitments and thus protect tin market.—Reuter's Special Service

cases canvas shoes; 350 drums coal pitch; 30 cases silk piece-goods; 45 cases porcelain ware; 140 cases cotton shirting; 25 cases cotton drill; 20 cases cotton jeans; 109 cases rayon goods; 123 cases cotton piece goods; 720 cases boards; 931 cases straw boards; 148 drums coal pitch; 50 drums coal tar; 35 drums chemicals; 30 cases silk piece goods; 35 cases silk yarn; 124 cases canvas shoes; 50 cases rubber goods; 170 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting; 330 cases rayon and cotton goods.

From Moji.—3200 bags cement; 239 bales paper; 60 cases glassware; 250 cases straw boards; 500 bundles brass ware.

From Dar'een.—50 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong.—800 bags beans; 200 bags sugar candy; 500 bags sugar.

From Keelung.—130 pkg. paper boards.

From Singapore.—2225 bags sagu flour; 682 bags rattans; 390 bags betelnuts; 84 bags gum benzamine; 27 bags gum capol.

From Penang.—50 bags pearl tapioca; 270 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo.—30 bags plum-bago.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Called-up 30,00,000
Reserve Fund 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Pellad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman). Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.

Shankarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Nalb Dewan, Baroda. Raj Ratna Bhaillal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.

Jethi Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

Mr. Ramilal Hirallal Desai, B.A., LL.B., Nalb Dewan, Baroda. CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per cent, per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Deposits received and interest allowed at 3-12 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 p. m. only. The Merry Mad Caps.

BERT WHEELER

ROBERT WOOLSEY

in

"THE CUCKOOS"

A Radio All-Talking Singing, Dancing Picture

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY. 4-6-30 and 10 P. M.

See This Picture brimming with love of home and family of mother, and of sweethearts.

OVER THE HILL

Featuring JAMES DUNN SALLY EILERS MAE MARSH

A theme that appeals to every age, race, creed. SPECIAL PICTORIAL BOOKLETS AT 2 ANNAS EACH

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

YOU'LL SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER FOR HOURS AFTER YOU'VE SEEN

CHICO ZEPPO GROUCHO HARPO

THE FOUR MARK BROTHERS

IN

MONKEY BUSINESS

IT'S THE HUMORIOT OF 1932.

Very Shortly Coming

Mighty Mythological Picture KRISHNATONE ALL-TALKING Hindi Production

"KRISHNA AVATAR" Featuring Miss SHANTA KUMARI—Mrs. JAYOTSNA, MR. HAIDERSHAH & Mr. DAS & others

Story depicting the 8th Incarnation of Lord Vishnu i.e. Krishnavatar

Story by: sgt. DAVE Supervised by: KRISHNA KUMAR Directed by: Mr. KISHNALAL PRITAMLAL Picturized by: Mr. GORDHAN PATEL

Sound Recordists:—Messrs. Y. S. Kothare and Thakorlal Patel. Clear Sound—Lovely Songs—Delightful Dialogue—extraordinary subject.

DON'T MISS TO SEE THIS FILM AT KRISHNA CINEMA

Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road WATCH THE DATE

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Iyo Maru	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori	10000		31 June
Kashima	10000		28 June
Tokoro	5978	17 June	30 June
Yasukuni	12000		9 July
Kaga	5860	29 June	13 July
Yamagata Maru	3807	5 July	18 July
Hakone	10500		25 July

*Do not carry passengers, x Calls at Colombo. (a) From Colombo.

Steamers	Tons	Leave	Arrive
Hakozaki	10500	22 June	10 July
Terukuni	12000	4 July	21 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Taiyo	2200	21 Jun	28 June
Suiryo	22100		13 July

Subject to alteration without notice. Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services. Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates. Full particulars, please apply to:—

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Ltd. Lloyd Bank Building, 270/272, Hong Kong Road, Phone No. 2277. Telegram: "YUSEN."

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION KAMINIA SNOW

(Regd.) The Nature's best preparation for skin. Its use imparts—admirable loveliness, graceful complexion, soft velvety and spots-free snow-white skin. It renders a blooming and bright appearance and its delicate perfume is another attraction to use. Try a pot to-day.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents: ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., 285, Juma Masjid, P. O. Box 2082, BOMBAY.

Price As. 12 per pot. V. P. extra. Sole Agents

PALACE OF GOLD

Fairyland At Windsor

INDIAN "POTENTATE'S" MAGNIFICENCE

Clad in the gorgeous silks and satins of the East, an Indian potentate who visited a West End theatre recently lavished pounds upon the members of the staff and one!

He had occupied the Royal box with his wife, his three adopted children, and his suite. His identity was a complete mystery to everyone; but later it was known that he was Sir Dhunibhoy Manji, one of the most romantic figures in the world to-day.

WINDSOR. (By Mail) About three miles from the ancient castle of the kings of England here is another palace which is a fairyland of Eastern marvels. It is "The Wilkows," Windsor, which stands in the heart of the picturesque countryside, and from the outside looks like an ordinary Elizabethan mansion house. But its ancient timbered walls hide a veritable Aladdin's Cave of splendours.

Formerly the home of the late Duchess of Sutherland, it is now occupied by Sir Dhunibhoy Manji, an Indian merchant of fabulous wealth whose munificence and opulence have provided matter for wonder in the district.

For eight years Windsor people have speculated on what lies behind the miles of solid brick walls which ring Sir Dhunibhoy's estate. Littered sentries on duty night and day keep the curious at bay.

WONDROUS GARDENS

The wondrous gardens are crammed with tropical flowers in full bloom; there are avenues of trees and shrubs grown and shaped into the likenesses of men, animals and mythical monsters. The miniature lakes are alive with creatures from India and China seas.

There are orchids from the far parts of the earth that are the envy of collectors. Each one cost a small fortune to procure and cultivate.

They are tended by experts who receive salaries which many a business man would covet.

For the convenience of his friends, Sir Dhunibhoy has his own miniature railway running through all this flowery wonderland; and, further on, by the river, there is a pony-racing track for their amusement.

Sir Dhunibhoy's parties are attended by many famous people, and no guest is permitted to depart without a gold or jewelled memento of the visit.

BUTTER BURIED FOR CENTURIES

KEG FOUND IN SCOTLAND

KEG FOUND IN SCOTLAND

London. (By Mail.) At a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in Edinburgh recently Professor James Ritchie, of the University of Aberdeen, described a remarkable find of bog-butter from Skye. The wooden keg containing the "butter" was discovered, during the cutting of peats in the late spring of 1931, by Mr. Hugh Mackay at a depth of 6 ft. below the surface. The keg was hollowed from a solid portion of tree-trunk, 21 in. high, and had projections designed for lifting the mass and fastening it to the back of a pack pony. That it was a valued possession in its day and had been used time and again was shown by the care with which cracks had been repaired and laced together with thongs of leather; and a wooden stop had been inserted to prevent the leakage of fresh gatherings of butter through holes gnawed by mice.

The butter itself, during its immersion for centuries, had changed into a hard solid mass with a somewhat rancid smell and greasy to the touch, like a piece of French chalk. It tasted, Professor Ritchie assured the audience, like slightly sweetened tallow candle.

The keg and its content, which weighed about 10 lb., recalled the days when the farming peoples of the Highlands left their villages in spring to migrate to the upland shielings. Here they and their domestic stock remained during the summer and during that time accumulated stores of butter and cheese which were to last throughout the winter. The custom of burying butter in peat-bogs was widely spread, for buried masses have been found in several parts of the Western Highlands and many in Ireland, sometimes preserved, as this was, in a keg carved from solid wood, sometimes wrapped in slabs of birch bark, and sometimes merely wrapped in deer skin. It has been suggested that the burying was simply a device for the preservation of the butter in the absence of salt, but it is probable that prolonged burial, for at any rate a few years, "ripened" the butter and improved its flavour.

In the present case, perhaps, forgetfulness of the place of burial, more likely an accident of warfare which rendered the butter ownerless, may have accounted for its continuance in its place of concealment, until chance in the form of a peat-cutter once more brought it to light after its centuries' repose.

"MY REIGN IS OVER"

NIGHT CLUB QUEEN GIVES IN

"This is the end of my reign as night club queen. The night life which has revolved around me for so long will know me no more."

In these words Mrs. Kate Meyrick, the woman with the tragic eyes and the faded smile, revealed how sincerely she has accepted the chance the Marlborough-st. magistrate gave her to escape prison when found guilty of offences against the licensing laws.

Having given her pledge never again to run a night club, she was fined £50 and 63 guineas costs for selling liquor without a licence at the Bunch of Keys Club, Gerrard-st., W.

Few people know just how much the magisterial mercy meant to Kate Meyrick. Despite the huge sums she has admittedly made out of her reign over the night clubs, the high costs of maintaining her suzerainty have left her a comparatively poor woman.

She did not smile when she was told that people who were close to her were saying that she could never survive another such ordeal.

"I am an old woman," she said wistfully, "and I doubt if I could go through with it."

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Head Office: Empire of India Life Building, BOMBAY. Ask for the Prospectus of the new "FAMILY SECURITY" Policy. Issued by this Leading and Popular Indian Life Office.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO. Managers.

QUALITY IS CHEAP

though cheap quality is dear. This is why it is better to ask for

MERCKOZONE

and see that you get it, rather than be content with any nameless brand of Peroxide of Hydrogen.

For First aid work, for disinfecting and sterilising wounds, for all surgical purposes, for sore throats, for ear troubles, for the toilet, for the household you want THE BEST and in

MERCKOZONE

you get the best you can possibly want

INSIST ON MERCKOZONE from all Chemist and Stores

In 4 oz., 10 oz., and 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES.

MADE ONLY BY

E. MERCK, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.

B.C. 2

GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

Our figures are self eloquent of our progress.

Year.	Annual Income Over.	Invested Funds Over.	Expense to Premium Income
1911	46,248	49,442	82.9 c/o
1921	2,92,627	6,53,350	43.2 c/o
1931	12,50,000	40,00,000	28.2 c/o

BONUS On whole life Policies with immediate profit. 22½ P.C. PER ANNUM.

Place your assurance with this sound and progressive life office and take advantage of the low premiums or represent it and you will be benefited by the excellent rate of commission. For particulars apply to:—S. R. SARDESAL, Chief Agent, Opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay

B. S. VAIDYA, Chief Agent, 3426, Reid Road, Railways, Ahmedabad.

T. R. KARI, Chief Agent, Hubli.

FAMOUS LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIFICS

OF DR. JAWMI VENKATARAMANAYYA

LIVER & SPLEEN SPECIALIST (of Vizianagaram)

Now at No. 8 Salai Street, Mylapore, Madras, are certified to be first and best of all for CHILDREN'S LIVER & SPLEEN COMPLAINTS AND CONFIRMED BY EMINENT DOCTORS.

Telegrams: "Livercare."

Telephone No. 8139.

COOK'S BOY WHO BECAME MILLIONAIRE

Death Of Captain Dollar

Not one of America's greatest business men began life more humbly than Robert Dollar, "the Grand Old Man of the Pacific" and one of the largest individual shipowners in the world, who died recently in San Rafael (California).

Born at Falkirk, Scotland, in 1844, he received his early education in an elementary school presided over by a schoolmaster whose zeal in chastising scholars led them to thank Providence he had only one arm.

IN ENGINEER'S SHOP.

Robert Dollar began to earn his living when he was 12, working in a Scottish engineering shop for half-a-crown a week. Two years later his family emigrated to Canada.

His first job there was in a stove factory; his next: that of cook's boy in a logging camp. Young Dollar gradually worked up his way in the lumber business, and became foreman of a lumber camp.

In 1866 he went to the United States and became a naturalised American citizen in 1888.

He started to lay the foundations of his great fortune when he bought his first ship, News-boy, a vessel of 300 tons, which he used as an adjunct to his lumbering operations in California.

MANY HONOURS.

By 1921 the Dollar Steamship Company had an imposing fleet and offices in various parts of the world.

In addition to controlling coastal traffic along the Pacific States, his steamships were the only American passenger vessels running to the Far East.

Captain Dollar received many honours. He was given the Freedom and keys of his native Falkirk, Boston, New York and Shanghai, and also medals from Chinese rulers.

Writing his memoirs in 1923, he attributed his success to his early training in thrift and temperance.

FROM WEALTH TO BRICKLAYING

Ex-Millionaire Back At Boyhood Job

NEW YORK, By Mail.

A Man who one had a million dollars on paper—and fulfilled a \$5,000,000 contract for the brick building of a New York hotel, is now working from 7.30 in the morning to five at night laying bricks.

He is Mr. John J. Meehan, who four months ago went back to his own boyhood trade of brick-laying. Now he lays bricks, wearing a \$5 hat, relic of better days.

A contract he had in New York fell through; there was a default in payments. Then a few more went bad and in his whole business failed. "Wall Street did the rest for me," he says. "But I'll be on top again soon."

When the millionaire-contractor failed, four months ago, he went back to laying bricks. In his palmy days, when he "played" with big contracts he still kept his union card.

He is confident that that when the good times come again he will be "sitting pretty." He declares that when the turn comes his friends are ready to back him.

At present he has worked his way up to the job of assistant foreman, with a wage of £17 a week.

DIRECTIONS FOR

OWN FUNERAL

The Rev. George Davenport Nichols, of Maidenhead, formerly Vicar of Clewer St. Stephen's Windsor, who left net personalty £7,619, directed:

"That his coffin should be of as light a material as possible, with no ornament except a cross from head to foot, the grave to be of plain earth and the funeral to take place at the latest on the third day after his death, and the body buried at Clewer in eucharistic vestments."

PICTURE PUZZLES

2nd Series COMPETITION 2nd Series

RS. 1,000 FIRST PRIZE For All Correct Or Nearest Solution

Rs. 500 SECOND PRIZE

Rs. 200 THIRD PRIZE

AND

20 CONSOLATION PRIZES

Owing to the stupendous success of our last PICTURE PUZZLE COMPETITION, we have, in view of popular demand, decided to run a 2nd Series. As before, thirty-two familiar objects have been selected.

Each of the pictures represents a part taken from some familiar object. All you have to do is to find out the object to which each picture belongs. To simplify the Competition still further we give the names of the thirty-two objects from which the parts illustrated have been selected. You are not asked to name the part, but simply the object to which you think it belongs.

All that is required is a little careful observation and 1,000 RUPEES may await you for your labour, if you get all the names correct.

Rules

1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:—

**THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.**

- Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR" and obtain receipt for the same.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
 7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
 8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on **21 June 1932.**
 9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
 10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
 11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
 12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
 13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."
 14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

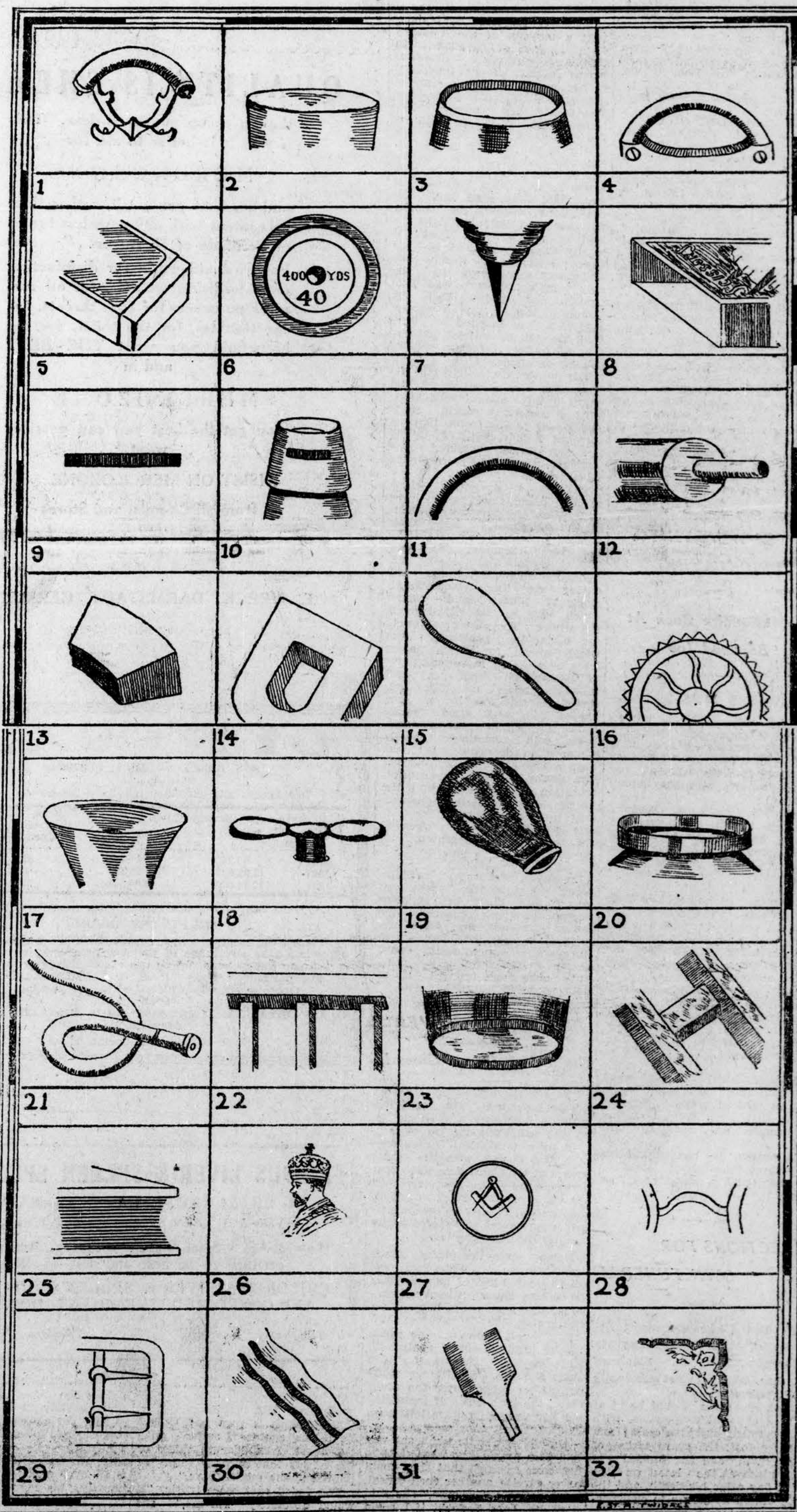
15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME

ADDRESS



INDIAN JUDGE

BIOGRAPHICAL & CRITICAL SKETCHES
WITH A FOREWORD BY
The Hon. Sir B. L. Mitter, K.C.S.I.,
Law Member, Govt. of India.
This is a collection of sketches of famous Indian Judges who have adorned our courts during the last half a century. "A glorious band who have illuminated the obscure, elucidated cardinal principles, reconciled differences and helped in the progressive growth of ancient laws through enlightened interpretation."

CONTENTS.

Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar
Nanabhai Haridas
Dwarkanath Mitter
Mahadev Govind Ranade
Sir S. Subramania Aiyar
Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar
Badrudin Tyabji
Sir Gurudas Banerjee
Sir P. C. Bannerjee
Sarada Charan Mitra
Sir Syed Amir Ali
Kashinath T. Telang
Justice Mahmood
Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter
Sir N. Chandavarkar
Sir C. Sankaran Nair
V. Krishnasami Aiyar
Justice Shah Din
Sir Shadi Lal
Sir Abdur Rahim

WITH PORTRAITS.

Price Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.
UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE FAMOUS PARSIS.

Biographical sketches of 14 eminent Parsis including Scholars, Politicians, Philanthropists, Captains of Industry, etc. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN SCIENTISTS.

Biographical sketches with an account of their Researches, Discoveries and Inventions. Illustrated. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

Biographical and critical sketches of famous Indian Christians. With 13 portraits. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

INDIAN STATESMEN.

Biographical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

EMINENT MUSSALMANS.

Biographical sketches of Muslim statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists, Educationists and Politicians. Rs. 3. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of the "Indian Review." Any one who desires to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the "Review" in advance by M. O. V. P. P's will not be sent.
G. A. NATESAN & CO., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

Wonderful Medicine !!

for white leprosy—Twice the price will be refunded if not cured on application in one day. Guaranteed supplied. Price Rs. 2/3
SREE KRISHNA CHANDRA,
No. 60, P. O. Katrisarai, Gaya.

ANNUAL READING

1 Year, Monthly details, Rs. 7.
Weekly details, 1 year, Rs. 10.
Correct answers for five questions about futurity, Re. 1. V.P. As. 5.
Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.
Hanuman Astrological Office,
Tiruttani, S. India.

American Cotton Prices Decline 15 Points FAVOURABLE WEATHER AND JULY LIQUIDATION

Absence Of Buying

SENTIMENT UNEASY ON INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

BOMBAY, June 7. On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easier in absence of any important news and also by favourable weather and liquidation. June was always a favourable month for growing American cotton because weather conditions are usually normal at this time of the year. The crop outlook is generally favourable and the year is an exception. At the same time speculative long interest in July delivery is also being liquidated as there is no improvement in trade conditions.

Various students of statistics are expecting the carry-over of American cotton 13 million bales the end of the next month when the present season will end. The supply is fairly large and with good prospects of the growing crop, there is now indication of any material improvement in the prices of American cotton in the near future.

The international political and financial outlook is not encouraging. Situation in the Central Europe is becoming serious and this part has more influence on the consumption of cotton. Thus mills in Germany and Austria are not likely to take more interest at the moment. Trade demand in the United States of America is also unsatisfactory and mills are forced to curtail production. We have a large supply of raw cotton and with a decreasing demand in consumption there is no good reason for any improvement in prices except occasional readjustment of speculative over-sold conditions.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points. This level was the highest for the day as there was later absence of demand. Reports of favourable weather poured in which encouraged increased selling. Wheat market was weak and speculative long interest in July delivery was liquidated. These sales resulted in a further break and the market touched the lowest level of the day, late in morning session when October contract was quoted 22 points below previous closing. In the afternoon the market was quiet but scattered covering rallied prices 4 points and the market closed at a net decline of 18 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 5.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 19 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices declined 19 points at 5.11c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 4 to 9 points on Indian buying which was later on offset by scattered buying. Later on the market sagged on general lack of trade. Sentiment was discouraged by weakness in wheat markets and also lack of development in trade or outside situation. The market closed unchanged to a decline of one point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 9 points at 4.20c. East Indian cotton futures recorded a further improvement of 5 points with July 4.45c.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed unchanged to a rise of 2 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady on better advices from New York and closed at a rise of 13 to 17 points.

LOSSES ARE LIMITED.

The following is an extract from Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co.'s Liverpool friends' market letter dated 25th May—

The weather and crop news is mostly favourable and the American cotton crop service states that 85 per cent of the planting is now completed. General rains over the entire Belt are now sufficient and in our opinion further rains especially if heavy, would be detrimental to good crop progress.

Cotton trade reports from the U.S.A. continue to indicate less mill activity and cloth margins are said to be the lowest for thirty years. In spite of these very doubtful trade reports, the holders of cotton in the South do not press for sales and the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the price has now reached such a low level (5-14 per cent for Middling at many of the Southern spot markets), that in case of necessity, loans can be ob-

No Business In Cotton And Bullion

Bombay, June 7. Both Cotton and Bullion markets were officially open today, but there was no business. Linseed and Wheat rings also report no trading.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM. RATES.

Bombay, June 7. Sup. F. FG Good.			
M.G. Bengal	142	138	134
U.P. & Rajputana	140	136	132
M.G. Panjab	148	144	140
M.G. Oomra No. 3	159	155	151
M.G. Oomra No. 1	153	149	145
M.G. Oomra No. 2	161	158	154
M.G. Broach No. 2	171	168	164
M.G. Panjab American	213	210	206
M.G. Surat			

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.			
Bengal Superfine	135		
Bengal Fine	139		
Bengal F.G.	125		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	130		
Eldh-Punjab F.G.	125		
Wardha-Hingri Fine	150		
Nagpur Savner Fine	150		
Yectmal Fine	145		
Arvi Fine	145		
Ellichpur Fine	142		
Amraoti Fine	140		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	140		
Mulapur Fine	137		
Khandesh Fine	137		
Muthia F.G.	132		
Jalna-Sallu F.G.	137		
Burwah Sanavay F.G.	140		
Ujjain-Shujapur F.G.	140		
Broach F.G.	152		
Punjab-American	167		
Punjab-American mix	152		
Camodia	212		
Miraj Sangli	162		
Compta Good	177		
Jinja	225		
Busoga	235		
Kampala	245		

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.			
Bombay, June 7.			
Since 1st Sept.			
In full-pressed	2	Days. year.	
Bales.	289	10,839	
Khandesh	59	115,091	
Central India	59	76,177	
Barisi and Nagar	50	21,117	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,011	229,297	
Besra	1,011	71,372	
Central Provinces	1,409	623,940	
Total Oomras	186	197,898	
Dholera	39	53,359	
NIW Provinces	319	138,567	
Rajputana	245,703		
Sindh-Punjab	42,401		
Broach	18,514		
Coompta & Dharwar	7		
Westerns-Northerns	5,846		
Coccanada	2,656		
Tinnevely and	6,850	259,805	
Cambodia			
American			
Egyptian & African			
Comilla, Burma and			
other sorts			
Total	10,872	1,832,293	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Rajputana	39	53,359
Sind-Funjab	319	138,567
Broach	255	245,702
Coompta & Dharwar	686	42,401
Westerns-(Northens)	233	18,514
Cocconada		7
Tinnevely and		
Cambodia		5,846
Persian		2,656
American	6,850	259,805
Egyptian & African		
Comilla, Burma and		
other sorts		318

JAVA SUGAR-LONDON

MARKET.			
Bombay, June 6.			
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch			
Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta			
June/July per cwt. 7/9; C. & F.			
Bombay June/July per cwt. 7/9			
1/2; C. & F. Karachi, June/July			
per cwt. 7/9-1/2.			

COFFEE-NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, June 6.			
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)			
Spot, 3-1/2.			

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bombay, June 6.			
Interest day to day Loans 1/2			
per cent.			
Interest 7 days' Market Loans			
1 per cent.			
Bank Bills 3 months 1-51/64			
per cent.			
Bank Bills 6 months 1-29/32			
per cent. (1-29/32 per cent.)			
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4			
per cent.			
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-1/4			
per cent.			

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 6.			
Rozarko Santa Fe, per 64 lb			
cargoes June/July sellers 26/3.			
Barista Russo, per 64 lb.			
cargoes June/July sellers 26/9.			
Wheat South Australian Parcels,			
June/July sellers 27/3 with fining			
Wheat Choice White Karachi,			
parcels June/July value 27/6.			

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 7.			
B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 27/32			
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 27/32			
LONDON:—			
Banks Selling T.T. 1/5 7/8 June.			
Banks Selling D.D. 1/5 29/32			
Banks Selling T.T. 1/5 27/32			
July.			
Banks Buying T.T. 1/5 15/16			
Banks Buying D.D. 1/5 31/32			
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5			
3/32 Mail.			
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5			
11/16 15th June.			
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 1/32			
July.			

NEW YORK:—

Bombay, June 7.			
B. C. Rate T. T. 366.			
Banks Selling T.T. 365.			
Banks Buying T. T. 361			
PARIS:—			
Banks Selling D. D. 693			
Banks Buying D. D. 708			
AMSTERDAM:—			
Banks Selling D. D. 67 5/8.			
Banks Buying T.T. 119.			
Banks Buying 60 days 114			
HONGKONG:—			
Banks Selling D. D. 86 7/8.			
SHANGHAI:—			
Banks Selling D. D. 113 1/2.			
SINGAPORE:—			
Banks Selling D. D. 156.			
JAVA:—			
Banks Selling D. D. 63.			

CROSS RATES:—

Bombay, June 7.			
Ne wYork/London 3.69 6th inst.			
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/16 7th			
inst.			
Japan/London 1-9 6th inst.			
London/Paris 93.60 6th inst.			
London/Belgium 28.50 6th inst.			
London/Switzerland 18.75 6th			
inst.			
London/Italy 17.75 6th inst.			
London/Berlin 15.55 6th inst.			
London/Holland 9.09 6th inst.			
London/Stockholm 19.50 6th			
inst.			

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—

Bombay, June 7.			
Steady.			
Gold 45/12 2 4th inst. 45/12 4			
6th inst.			
Ready 16 7/8 4th inst. 16 7/8			
6th inst.			
Forward 16 15/16 4th inst. 16			
15/16 6th inst.			
Ready 28 3/8 4th inst. 28 1/8			
6th inst.			
3 Mos. 1 1/16 p.c. 4th inst. 1			
1/16 p.c. 6th inst.			
6 Mos. 1 5/16 p.c. 4th inst. 1			
5/16 p.c. 6th inst.			
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.			
Bank of England Rate 2 1/2 per			
cent.			
Money:—Call 3 per cent.			
3 Months. 3 per cent. 6 Months			
3 per cent.			
Tone:—Easy.			

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 7.			
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bom-			
bay, have received the follow-			
ing quotations by cable from			
their London Agents:—			
NAMES Latest Prices			
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ltd. Ord. £0 2 6			
London Cin Corporation Ltd. Ord. £ 7 6			
Turner & Newell £1 1 6			
Associated Electric Industries £0 15 10 1/2			
Attock Oil £0 11 0			
Associated Portland Cement £1 2 6			
Underground Electric Railways 0 16 9			
Electric Supply Corporation £2 7 9			
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. £0 10 3			
Belra Railways 0 4 3			
County of London Elec. Supply Ord. £2 2 0			
Marconi International Marine £1 2 6			
Calender's Cable & Conston Co. £2 12 3			
General Elec. Ord. £ 13 9			
London & Thames Haven Haven Oil Wharves £3 3 9			
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 per cent. 2nd Prt. £12 5 0			
International Ry. of C. America doll. 2 00			
Malayalam Plantations £0 5 3			
British Burma Petroleum £0 3 6			
Soudan Plantations £1 0 0			
British S. Africa (Chartered) £0 14 9			
Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0 3 6			
Wm. Cory & Son £2 9 0			
Market recovering from recent reduction.			
Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 115654 tons.			
Decrease on week 998 tons.			

LONDON EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 6.			
T. T. London on Berlin 15.56			
T. T. London on Amsterdam 9.09 1/4			
T. T. London on Brussels 23.39			
T. T. London on Madrid 44.83			
T. T. London on Milan 71.75			
T. T. London on Bern 18.84			
T. T. London on Paris 93.45			
T. T. London on Prague 124.25			
T. T. London on New York Closing Rate 3.69-1/8			
Demand Bills 3.69			

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

Bombay, June 6.			
100-50 Baroda 68.			
70-25 Central 1414.			
£10-5 Eastern 57-8			
100 Imperial 1015.			
50-125 Imperial Contr. 248/12.			
5 Union 3/5			
CEMENT.			
100 Bundi 13/14.			
70 Gwalior 52.			
250 Indian 173/12.			
100 Katni 1st P. 103-4			
100 Katni 2nd P. 106			
100 Katni 3rd P. 107/8.			
100 Katni 1st 14.			

Share Bazar

FEELING OF NERVOUSNESS

PRICES RULE EASY.

A DEAL OF 200 FAZAL SHARES

Bombay, June 7. Continued fall in the prices of raw cotton and disturbances in the city are causing a nervous feeling among Share Bazar operators. The market opened steady and with a view to induce shorts to come, a local operator bought 200 shares of Fazal Mills at a stroke, and the market displayed somewhat better tone. But

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 7.			
Bombay Dyeing 618.20.18.			
Century 187.85			
Colaba N.56			
Crecent 46			
Fazal 275.73.74.73			
Indore 322			
Madhowji N.10			
Nagpur 230.31			
New Great 108			
Pearl 152.50			
Simplex 17			
Swadesh 182.83			
Burma 307.10.7			
Hydro 121.18.2			
Tram 115.10.113-12			
Def. 240			
Ord. 22.21.14.22.			
Bundi 13-14			
Indian 173			
Katni Ord. 151			
Alcock 95			

as there was no support prices ruled easy under scattered selling. Bombay Dyeing started at 620 and closed at 618.12. Fazals were active and moved around 276/4 but just about the close declined to 273/12. Pearls after touching 155/12 found sellers at 151/4. Centuries were neglected and nominally quoted at 185 at the close. Nagpores closed at 231/4 and Swadeshs were unchanged at 183/12. Bombay Burmah touched 311/4 and closed at 306/4. Bombay Steams depreciated to 201/4. Tata Steel ordys came to business at 22. Hydro Electric shares developed weak.

Nagpur Trams opened at 118/4 and on good-selling pressure closed at 113/12. Tata Hydro opened at 122/8 and closed at 118/2. Anding ordys were steady at 815, but Tata Powers were a shade lower at 613/12. Katni ordys were done at 151/4.

MILLS.

BOMBAY, June			
100	Ahm. Advance	283-12	
	Apollo 2.		
10	Bombay Cotton P.	1-11-	
600	Bombay Cotton	50-0.	
250	Bombay Dyeing	618/12.	
250	Bradbury P.	127-8.	
250	Bradbury	135.	
100	Century	185.	
100	Central	189/12.	
100	Central India	231/14.	

LIBERALS PERTURBED

Provincial Autonomy Scheme Opposed

PREMIER TOLD TO REMEMBER HIS PROMISES

BOMBAY, Tuesday. The president of the National Liberal Federation of India for the current year is Mr. C. Y. Chintamani. His immediate predecessor, Sir Phiroze Sethna, has issued a statement on the present political situation:—

On December 1, 1931, the Prime Minister in bringing to a close the deliberations of the second session of the Round Table Conference, made a statement announcing that the National Government accepted the policy declared by him at the first session of the conference. He further briefly envisaged the important problems to be solved in order to realize that policy.

Six months have passed since then and much water has flowed under the bridge during this period. The course of events, renders it desirable that the situation should be reviewed and a frank but dispassionate expression of views made as to what should be done in order that the present state of tension and uncertainty may be ended. We must therefore welcome the views so ably and so forcibly expressed in the press during the last few days by such eminent leaders as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Mr. Srinivas Sastri. What they have said portrays what is felt by the great majority of Indians even including what one can call the right wing of the Congress.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

In order to form a just appreciation of the situation as regards the constitutional problem, let us recall what the Prime Minister said in his statement. Our memories are short in these days, and sometimes reactionary and ill-considered proposals are made in utter forgetfulness of what has been previously decided and promised. It is well-known that at the second session of the Round Table Conference itself a suggestion was made that full responsible government should be immediately established in the provinces and that responsibility at the centre should be introduced later, when a satisfactory scheme of an All-India Federation could be thought out and settled. This suggestion was however rejected by the Conference.

Referring to it the Prime Minister said:—

"It has been pressed upon the Government that the surest and speediest route to federation would be to get these measures (that is, framing of a scheme of full provincial responsible government, the adjustments to be made in the powers of the Central Government over such provincial Government) in train forthwith and not to delay the assumption of full responsibility by the provinces a day longer than is necessary. But it is clear that a partial advance does not commend itself to you. You have indicated your desire that no change should be made in the constitution which is not effected by one all-embracing statute covering the whole field and his Majesty's Government have no intention of urging a responsibility which, for whatever reasons, is considered at the moment premature or ill-advised. It may be that opinion and circumstances will change and it is not necessary here and now to take any irrevocable decision."

Thus the Prime Minister gave a definite assurance that unless opinion and circumstances changed, a partial advance would not be made but that a comprehensive statute covering the whole field of proposed reforms would

be enacted. Now can it be said that opinion and circumstances have changed? Certainly opinion has not changed in spite of the attempts made, both here and in England, to change it and whatever change has taken place in the circumstances it is of such a nature that the speediest simultaneous establishment of full responsibility in the provinces, and of the promised measure of responsibility at the centre has become an imperative necessity. The failure to meet which can have only one result, that of strengthening the forces of extremism and disorder and of making the general situation much worse than it is at present.

RESTORING GOODWILL.

The only remedy for the restoration of goodwill between England and India is to go ahead with a complete scheme of responsible government both in the provinces and at the centre, and to give it full effect without any delay. So long as India is not endowed with full responsible government, both provincial and national, subject only to inevitable and necessary safeguards and limitations, there will be no improvement in the present general situation of the country. But apart from this, the policy of immediate partial advance without central responsibility will constitute a breach of faith on the part of the Government, in as much as it conflicts with the policy as agreed to and declared at the Round Table Conference. Such an attempt, besides will place fresh obstacles on the path of the settlement of the entire constitutional problem, both by aggravating the spirit of distrust prevailing in this country and by encouraging the die-hards in England and their machinations.

ARGUMENT OF DELAY.

It is true that a complete scheme of an All-India Federation with responsibility at the centre must take considerable further time for settlement. But there is no reason why sufficient promptitude should not be shown both by Government and the Princes. If a fair and reasonable spirit is shown by the Princes, if the proposed constitution is regarded, not as giving an opportunity to push narrow personal or state interests, but as giving the great opportunity of truly and worthily advancing the common interests of all India, and if Government lose no time in giving the communal award and in preparing a tentative complete scheme of reform based on the proposals made by the various subcommittees of the Round Table Conference and deemed fair and reasonable by themselves, there is no reason why the new federal constitution should not come into operation in 1934, and the elections for the new legislatures be held in October or November next year. If the new Federal Indian Legislature can meet in January 1934 no complaint of undue delay can reasonably be made.

FRANCHISE PROPOSALS.

Fortunately the recommendations of the Franchise Committee are now before the Government. Incidentally, I wish to congratulate Lord Lothian and his committee upon the promptitude shown by them in bringing out their report. I hope no time will be wasted in inviting the opinions of the Indian and Provincial Governments upon that report. The committee's recommendations should be accepted and the provincial governments forthwith be asked to take up the work of preparing the electoral rolls on the basis of the franchise recommended by the committee. The question of franchise lies at the root of the whole problem, and that being solved the remaining questions should not and need not take a long time for settlement. I feel certain that the new federal

DISTRICT BOARD'S RIGHTS

Question Of Law At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, June 7. A question as to the rights and powers of a District Board over its School Board has been raised here.

The Ratnagiri District Board is of the opinion that it has power to revise any decision or resolution of its School Board under the powers of "general control" vested in the District Board under Section 4 (1) of the Bombay Primary Education Act.

Government have, however, given their ruling that so long as a school board is acting according to the provisions of the Primary Education Act and the rules made thereunder, the district board can not interfere with its decision or resolution.

The district board has now decided to appoint a committee of nine members, four from the district Board and four from the school board with the president of the district board as chairman, to consider and decide the question.

constitution can be inaugurated by January 1934.

COMMUNAL QUESTION. With regard to the communal question, I confess that, as an Indian, I feel a sense of shame that no agreed settlement has been reached. It is said to think that extreme communalists, whether they are Hindus or Moslems, do not realise the great harm they have done and are doing to their country by their uncompromising and intolerant attitude. But the duty of Government is clear. They must settle the communal question without delay, and they must settle it courageously with strict regard to the principles of right and justice and of representative responsible government. Indian patriotism and constructive statesmanship have not proved equal to the task of solving this knotty and delicate question. But if British statesmanship proves equal to it, it will have won a normal triumph that will not fail to produce a wholesome effect upon Indian opinion itself. I would in this matter say to Government "Be just and fear not."

INDIAN INDIA

LONDON, June 6. An account of his tour impressions of India was given to the Conservative India Committee of the House of Commons to-day by Mr. J.C.C. Davidson who while not making a pronouncement on the subject of the States Inquiry Committee's report pending its presentation to the Government, stressed the importance of studying Indian India. He said that it was impossible to imagine an All-India policy without the States playing an important part.

BENGAL MUSLIMS

CALCUTTA, June 7. At a meeting of the Committee of the Central National Muhammadan Association, held on June 1, at 13, Canal Street, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:—

The Central National Muhammadan Association regrets the reported precipitate action of the Council of the All-India Moslem League in approving the resolution passed by the Bengal Moslem League on April 3rd, which is not at all truly reflective of Bengal Moslem opinion, in the absence of any Moslem representative from Bengal, and without previously ascertaining the views of leading Moslems and Moslem organisations in Bengal.

The Central National Muhammadan Association reiterates the demand of the Moslems of Bengal, as formulated in the resolution passed in the Dacca Conference in 1931, and placed at the Round Table Conference by Bengal Moslem delegates.—A.P.

INGRATITUDE, THY NAME IS CAPITALISM!

SOVIET CREW PROTEST

FRENCH LINER DISASTER ECHO

MOSCOW, June 6. A resolution protesting against the statements in the foreign press especially the French suggesting that the fire in the Georges Philippar, the French liner which was burnt in the Gulf of Aden, was the work of a Red spy, was passed by the crew of the Soviet Skalanef on the vessel's return to Russia.

They point out that "if the Russians intended to carry out a revolutionary plot why should we have bothered to save the capitalists, millionaires and white emigrants from destruction. The 493 living passengers we have saved are witnesses to us."

Financiers and industrialists and others were profuse with thanks, says the captain of the vessel. The ship's hospital immediately rendered assistance to the burned and injured, and primitive garments hastily put together from the ship's linen were provided for the naked and insufficiently clad passengers.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE MEN'S DILEMMA

Willing To Strike, But Afraid To Take Action

LONDON, June 6. The ballot of the textile workers on two questions connected with the industry has been inconclusive, the voting having resulted in contradictory decisions. The voting on strike action was:—

For 88,663.
Against 24,493.

Simultaneously a ballot was held on the question of negotiating with the employers regarding hours and wages. It resulted as follows:—

For 63,279.
Against 29,967.

The Central Board of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation has, therefore, decided to refer the question back to the workers' amalgamations and meet again on June 13.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND COAL STRIKE

WELLINGTON, June 6. As a result of a Dominion-wide ballot giving a two-to-one majority, a general strike of coal miners will start at midnight as a protest against the owners' new terms. One hundred and eighty mines will be closed and 6,000 miners will cease work. The strikers declare that they are still anxious for a conference with the owners but they insist that the old agreement should remain in force till the conference is held.

U. S. REVENUE BILL PASSED

WASHINGTON, June 6. The Senate has passed a revenue Bill which the House of Representatives approved on Saturday raising an extra 1,119,000,000 dollars to balance the budget. Drastic cuts in expenditure will be made to cover the remaining six millions out of 1,125,000,000 which the Treasury had decided was necessary.—Reuter.

PREMIER FOR LAUSANNE

LONDON, June 6. According to present arrangements Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon leave for Paris en route to Lausanne at the end of the present week.—Reuter.

WORLD'S SPEED RECORD

Captured By The Great Western

LONDON, June 6. The world's train speed record was broken once again to-day by the Great Western Railway's "Cheltenham Flyer," which with seven coaches weighing 340 tons ran a distance of 77-14 miles from Swindon to London in 56 minutes, 47 seconds at an average speed of 81.6 miles an hour. The highest speed was 92 miles an hour between Didcot and Reading.

The Great Western Railway has thus captured the speed record from the Canadian-Pacific Railway, established in 1931.—Reuter.

MOTOR CYCLE RECORDS

LONDON, June 6. A daring and brilliant riding was seen in the junior tourist trophy motor cycle race held in the Isle of Man to-day. The race was won by Mr. Stanley Woods on a Norton machine at an average of 77.16 miles an hour. Mr. W. L. Hanley, on a Rudge machine was second at 76.36 miles an hour and Mr. Tyrell Smith, also on a Rudge, was third at 74.02 miles an hour.—B.O.W.

General Dawes Resigns

NEW YORK, June 6. General Dawes has resigned his chairmanship of the Reconstruction of Finance Corporation, the capacity of which Government are increasing to 3,000,000,000 dollars. President Hoover has accepted the resignation of General Dawes, who explains that he is anxious to return to his banking business at Chicago.—Reuter.

HOW MALTA DISPUTE WAS SETTLED

LONDON, June 6. In a parliamentary answer regarding the settlement of the Malta question the Colonial Secretary said that members would have seen that on June 3 the Archbishop of Malta and the Bishop of Gozo issued a new pastoral which superseded the Pastoral of May 1930. His Majesty's Government had held the same view as their predecessors that if the 1930 pastoral remained in force it would be impossible for a free election in Malta to take place. He was glad to say that that situation no longer exists and the Governor had been authorised to proceed with the elections.—B.O.W.

POSTAL SERVICE

LONDON, June 6. The commercial accounts of the Post Office for last year show a surplus on the postal service of £10,823,000, a surplus on the telephone of £576,000 and a deficit on the telegraph reduced by £180,000 compared with the previous year—£823,000.—B.O.W.

RECTOR'S TRIAL

14-Hour Speech For Prosecution

LONDON, June 6. The inquiry into the immorality charges against the Rector of Stiff key has concluded after 25 days' hearing and Chancellor North of the Diocese Norwich, has adjourned the case until July 8, when he will deliver his findings.

A King's Counsel, Mr. Roland Oliver, wound up the case for the prosecution in a 14-hour speech after evidence had been given by the Bishop of London and Lady Waechter for the Rector.—Reuter.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC

MADRAS, June 6. The first case under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was disposed of to-day by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who awarded Thayarammal, a brothel keeper, six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine, in default to undergo imprisonment for six weeks more.—A.P.

DOCTOR TO PAY £500 AND COSTS

"Sordid & Miserable"

"HELEN OF TROY" CASE RETRIAL

LONDON, June 6. Five hundred sterling and costs, in both the trials, were awarded to Mr. John Dover Place in the retrial of the "Helen of Troy" Case, the "cause celebre" which occasioned marked disagreement between Lord Justice Scrutton and Mr. Justice McCardie.

The trial was held at Burv St. Edmund before Mr. Justice Roche and a jury, including three women.

SORDID. Summing up what he called a sordid and miserable case, Mr. Justice Roche told the jury that they simply had to decide whether Dr. Searle enticed Mrs. Place to go away and secondly, whether his enticement was the cause of her going away.

He pointed out that Mrs. Searle was the person most injured by the case; therefore, there should not be exemplary damages as they would be punishing her still more.

The prosecuting counsel stated that Dr. Searle had sold his practice in Cambridge for nearly £5,000 and then "bolted to Central Africa."—Reuter.

CHILE CONGRESS DISSOLVED

Danger To New Government

LONDON, June 6. According to reports from Valparaiso, the new Government has dissolved Congress because it does not represent the proletariat and the whole country is quiet, but earlier reports from Santiago de Chile stated that a counter revolution against the new Socialist regime had blazed up in Southern Chile.

It is understood that the naval and military garrisons at Concepcion and Talcahuano are supporting the movement.—Reuter.

CHILEAN BONDS

LONDON, June 6. On the news of the Chilean revolution Chilean bonds, which had heavily slumped on the suspension of the Debt Services from the high level touched last year, to-day suffered a further heavy drop on the London exchange. In the House of Commons to-day the Foreign Secretary, replying to a question, said that the Chilean Government had made no recent progress towards meeting their liabilities in respect of loans borrowed from British investors.

He added that the Foreign Office was in close touch with the Council of Foreign Bondholders, which set up a special committee to deal with the matter.—B.O.W.

COUNTRY-MADE GUN

Arrest In Dacca

DACCA, June 6. Acting on information, the police searched this morning the house of Mr. Haripada De, in Bagbazar, and it is alleged, recovered one seven-chambered revolver and one small country-made gun. Mr. De was arrested. Other houses were searched this morning, but it is reported that nothing incriminating was found.—A.P.

DOUGLAS MURDER CASE

MIDNAPORE, June 6. A special tribunal with the district judge of Allpore as president sits at Midnapore on Wednesday June 8, for the trial of Prodoy Kumar, the accused in the Douglas murder case.—A.P.

INJUNCTION PETITION

CALCUTTA, June 6. Mr. Harendra Krishna Mookerjee, Munsiff of the Additional Court of Howrah, passed orders to-day in an injunction application in connection with the election of the Chairman of the Howrah Municipality, rejecting the petition for a temporary injunction on about twenty commissioners of the municipality, restraining them from electing Mr. B.P. Pain as chairman of the Municipality.—A.P.

ALLEGED MURDER OF KITCHENER

Man Released And Re-Arrested

NEW YORK, June 6. The man known as Duquesne was released to-day on a habeas corpus writ, but he was re-arrested immediately on the charge of being an escaped prisoner.

The claim that he was the victim of mistaken identity was made by him on May 27 in applying for a writ of habeas corpus, requiring the United States Marshall to produce him in court to-day. He said that he was not Duquesne but an Englishman named Craven, visiting America.

Captain Fritz Duquesne is the name of a Boer adventurer who claims to have killed Lord Kitchener. He fought against England in the Boer War and was known to be an international adventurer.

He was arrested in the United States in 1919, but he escaped to Mexico in an aeroplane. It is said he was wanted in 1919 by the British authorities in connection with the burning of a British ship.

When arrested in America in 1919 the man was charged with shipping a number of mysterious boxes, suspected to be containing explosives aboard the steamer "Tenryson," which had sunk as the result of an explosion with several fatalities.

ALLEGED MURDER OF TEHSILDAR

Rent Collection Tragedy

LUCKNOW, June 4. News has been received of the murder of Mr. Muhammad Siddiqui, a Tehsildar of Balarampur Estate. It is reported that the deceased went to the village Bisrampur, to execute an attachment and took into custody two peasants who had failed to pay rents. Some peasants requested the Tehsildar to release them, and later, paid the rents. While returning in the evening, the Tehsildar and his party were attacked, and the former was killed. An examination of the Tehsildar's body revealed spear wounds. Police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

ARMED DACOITY NEAR AHMEDABAD

(From A Correspondent.) AHMEDABAD, June 7. Armed dacoits raided, last night, Barejdi village near Ahmedabad. They entered the house of an "Untouchable" named Trikam, belaboured his wife and decamped with whatever articles they could lay their hands on.

REVOLVER SEIZURE

CHITTAGONG, June 6. The police searched this morning a house in village Hallsahar on the outskirts of Chittagong Town, seized one revolver, six cartridges and two books "Flowers of Bengal" and "Shakdi Sadhana," and arrested Indubhusan Dutt, a ninth class student.—A.P.